

D-6968-A

November 22, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao, Ta Mei Pao, Hwa Pao :-

STRIKE AT CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY SETTLED

The strike by workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern in Footung, has lasted for more than six months. Repeated negotiations between the representatives of the management and the strikers have had no result because a certain party is active behind the scene. The strikers have been experiencing much difficulty in maintaining their living on a \$13 monthly allowance and are therefore opposed to those who direct the strike.

As a result of further negotiations between the representatives of the two parties, the following conditions have now been agreed upon for the strikers to resume work :-

- (1) That the workers be granted a general increase of wages by 20 per cent.
- (2) That the dismissed 9 workers of the Machine Department (who are representatives detailed by the Great People's Association) be issued 6 months' wages as a repatriation fund.
- (3) That the services of the entire body of white Russian employees be suspended.
- (4) That female workers be permitted to enter the factory by the main front gate; they now have to enter the front gate at the Footung Point via Tung Chong Road.
- (5) The management of the concern not to recognize the labour union organized during the period of the strike, but in future, it may recognize the existence of the Great People's Club.

Owing to the length of the period of the strike, the concern cannot resume operations until machinery and belts have been cleaned and regulated. Yesterday, the management notified the entire body of male workers and machinery cleaning female workers of the Fine Cotton Department, the Coarse Cotton Department and the Steel Wire Department and mechanics of the Machinery Department to report for work this morning. Other employees and coolies of the concern resumed work a few days ago. December 1 is fixed for the full staff to resume work.

The strikers called at the general office of the Great People's Association on Tung Chong Road, Footung, yesterday morning for their allowance, but members of the Association told them that the issue of the allowance would be stopped as satisfactory negotiations for the resumption of work had been reached on November 15 and 16. The strikers raised opposition with the result that the allowance was issued. Having ascertained that the management of the China Printing and Finishing Company had given a large relief fund to the Great People's Association, the strikers asked the Association to issue them wages for a month, but the request was refused.

November 18, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News, Shun Pao:

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS ON SETTLEMENT OF LUN CHONG
STRIKE

In a Press interview, a certain senior member of the staff of the China Printing and Finishing Company made the following statement:- "The labour trouble at the China Printing and Finishing Company which arose six months ago has now been settled. If there were no 'certain' elements meddling in the business of the employers and workers of the company, no strike would have taken place. The strikers have suffered very greatly, while the management has also sustained considerable losses."

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

Through the good offices of Japanese and British official quarters with the Shanghai City Government, the labour trouble at the China Printing and Finishing Company was satisfactorily settled on November 17. The two plants of the company in Pootung will be allowed to resume business, while the several thousand strikers will return to their plants and resume operations. The Japanese authorities also express their pleasure at a satisfactory settlement of the labour dispute at the two plants of the company as the latter are located in the Japanese occupied area.

Chinese-American Daily News, Hwa Pao:

According to information given out by the Dah Chung News Agency (大東亞), the labour trouble at the China Printing and Finishing Company would have come to an end in the middle of this month had not the huge amount of relief funds issued by the management been misappropriated by a certain party. As those handling the labour trouble have received nothing, the strike remains as it was, and the members of the staff of the company who went to the plant in Pootung on November 13 to make preparations for resumption of operations were stopped near the entrance of the plant and had to return. For this reason there is little hope for resumption of operations.

November 2, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao, Hwa Pao and Ta Mei Pao :-

LABOUR TROUBLE AT CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING
COMPANY

More than five months have elapsed since the outbreak of the labour trouble at the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern at Pootung. Both the employers and the workers have sustained heavy losses and are hoping for an early settlement of the dispute. Although the strike has been manipulated by certain persons behind the scenes, the management of the company is still engaged in efforts to bring an end to the trouble. On the other hand, the 2,000 strikers have become uneasy and dissatisfied with certain representatives manipulating the labour trouble.

The main point of contention between the employers and the labourers is that the former should allow armed Japanese soldiers to be garrisoned in the plant. Seeing that this will seriously affect the administrative rights of the management over the plant, the employers have preferred to sacrifice their business rather than accept this demand.

The Japanese authorities are now fully aware that this demand is against all reason and that any further attempt to settle the dispute with this demand as a basis will meet with opposition on the part of the workmen; therefore, they have instructed certain representatives to refrain from insisting on this demand, but to ask an increase of wages by 30% instead of 20%.

It is learned that the management may accept the demand relating to an increase of wages.

The strikers of the company receive their subsidies from the Great People's Association on 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. At the time of each pay-out, the labourers used to ask about the negotiations between the representatives and the management and the representatives would say that negotiations were proceeding. The strikers are now aware of the falsehood of the statements of the representatives, because they have learned that during the past few months, the management has repeatedly made efforts to effect a reasonable settlement, but the representatives had never taken part in the negotiations with the management. For this reason, when they called at the Great People's Association yesterday to receive their subsidies, the strikers showed dissatisfaction with the representatives, one of whom named Koo (胡) was then obliged to tell the labourers that negotiations were actually being opened with the management and that a reply would be available on November 11.

As they receive a subsidy of only \$13 each from the Great People's Association every month, which will hardly maintain their livelihood, the majority of the workmen are now engaged by other factories.

According to information received by a reporter of the Dah Chung News Agency, the plant of the company in question is introducing necessary repairs to its machinery and all kinds of raw materials have been transported into the plant. It is anticipated that it will resume operations soon.

Ta Mei Pao and Ta Ying Yeh Pao :- 4.10.39 (A14)

PEACE MEETING IN A GODOWN

October 1 was originally fixed as the day when the Great People's Association was to issue a relief fee to strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company. As this was a Sunday, it was postponed to October 2.

On October 2, when the strikers were to secure the relief fee, the representative of the Great People's Association forced them to enter a godown near the Tung Chong Road Jetty and to see a picture entitled "The Three Couples" (鳳凰). Taking advantage of the opportunity, the representatives of the Association held a so-called peace meeting. The strikers were not pleased with the picture for it was very old, nor were the majority of them willing to attend the meeting. Most of them withdrew and left after securing the relief fee.

In conducting the so-called peace movement, the Great People's Association in Pootung induces the people by showing them pictures free of charge. Most of the people seeing these pictures are women and children and are given each a copy of a song welcoming Wang Ching-wei's peace movement when they enter the place.

8-9-39 (AM) Sin Wan Pao, Ta Ying Yeh Pao, Ta Mei Wan Pao and Hwa Mei Wan Pao:

THE "CHINA WORKERS' SUPPORT COMMITTEE" DISSOLVED

The "China Workers' Support Committee", the body which instigated the strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern at Pootung Point, yesterday received orders for its dissolution. For this reason, the workers of the company are all anxious to resume operations.

August 25, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

Anti-British Meeting in Pootung

At 1 p.m. August 23, about 1,500 persons attended an anti-British meeting at the Kaokiao Park (高橋公園) in Kaokiao, Pootung. Speeches were delivered by committeemen of the New Shanghai Labourers' Anti-British League (上海新華工反英同盟會) on the present rice situation, the Lun Chong' affair, the Jessfield Road incident, etc.

The participants became very excited and expressed their determination to oppose all unlawful and oppressive acts by British people.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Aug. 24:

Distribution of Anti-British Pamphlets

Yesterday several hundred Chinese assembled on Tungchong Road, Pootung, and disseminated anti-British pamphlets. This anti-British propaganda was organized by Tsui Ngho-tsung (朱訥宗), the Chief of the South Pootung District Administration Bureau.

Villagers Stopped from Buying British Goods

During the past few days, the District Administration Bureau of Chwansha and Nanhwei has been engaged in anti-British propaganda. Villagers are being stopped from buying British goods.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article:

HOW TO OVERTHROW THE BRITISH IMPERIALISTS

The evils committed by the British Imperialists in China are known throughout the world. The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities has given the British Imperialists a very rare opportunity to accelerate their exploitation of China and the infringement of her rights. The vicious acts committed by the British Imperialists in this country during the past two years have been most unbearable to the Chinese people. This is the reason why anti-British movements are being widely promoted in the areas within the jurisdiction of the new government. These movements are being advocated with the principal object of eradicating the rights and interests of the British Imperialists in China and to put a stop to their intrigues.

The question that is now exercising the minds of the people is how to overthrow the British Imperialists. This can be done in the following manner:-

(1) By Severing the Economic Relations Between China and Britain

Britain has the largest commercial interests in China and a severance of economic relations with her

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Morning Leader: 23-6-39 (AM)

THE STRIKE IN THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING
COMPANY

1. In connection with the labour trouble in the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pootung, Tsui Ngho-tsung (朱義松), a representative of the puppet authorities, recently mediated, but as the demands submitted were too excessive and have something to do with politics, the management of the mill rejected them definitely.

2. Lest the strikers should change their mind and attempt to resume work, the League of Workers and the Workers' Support Committee are instigating them not to resume work; they are advising the strikers to remain calm using the issue of relief funds as bait.

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Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated June 18:

THE STRIKE IN THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING
COMPANY

In connection with the strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pootung, the puppet authorities on June 16 again issued \$5 as relief fund to each striker. However, the bona fide workers, who are hoping for an early resumption of work, did not attend to receive this improper subsidy the payment of which is intended to prolong the strike.

FILE The attitude of the puppet authorities has ameliorated. During the past few days, officials called on the management of the mill to make arrangements for resumption of work under certain conditions.

It is learned that the management of the mill is willing to consider all reasonable demands, such as an increase of wages and better treatment, as already mentioned in a circular notice published in newspapers, but under the policy of non-recognition of the puppet organization, it will reject all unreasonable demands that do not concern the workers.

June 17, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao (16/6) and China Evening News (16/6) :-

"ATTEMPTED MEDIATION BY PUPPET AUTHORITIES IN THE LABOUR
TROUBLE IN CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY STRONGLY
REJECTED BY MANAGEMENT"

FILE In connection with the labour trouble in the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern in Pootung, the Japanese authorities in Pootung on June 14 invited certain foreigners of the company to an informal meeting at the "Sino-Japanese Friendship Club" (中日友誼俱樂部) on the Pootung Highway to discuss the strike. Tsui Ngoh-tsung (宋學), the Chief of the South Pootung District Administration Bureau, was introduced to the foreigners. He stated that he was willing to undertake mediation in the trouble.

It is learned that the foreigners immediately declared their stand and completely rejected the unreasonable demands submitted by the puppet authorities. The foreigners expressed the opinion that the only way to settle the dispute was by negotiations between the workers and the management.

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Kuo Chi Jih Pao (Evening Edition) dated June 28:

"STRIKE OF WORKERS IN THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING
COMPANY ENTIRELY DUE TO MANIPULATION BY THE PUPPET
AUTHORITIES : WORKERS HAVE NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH"

4/11
62/118

There is no hope for a settlement in the near future of the strike of workers in the China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung, which broke out about forty days ago. The puppet authorities stated in newspapers that the views of both the capitalists and the labourers had been nearly identical, but according to information from labour quarters, the genuine workers of the company have had no freedom of speech, as witness the negotiations held on several occasions with the management by the puppet authorities; the latter submitted demands having much to do with politics, contrary to the will of the workers. At this time of high cost of living, the livelihood of these 3,000 unemployed workers is in danger; this is a serious problem.

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June 6, 1939.

Morning Translation.

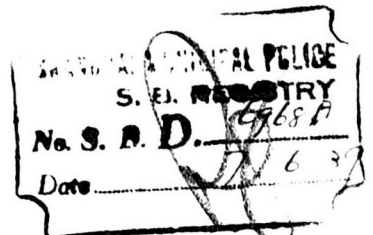
Morning Leader, Shun Pao:-

STRIKE IN CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY

The labour dispute in the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, has lasted 20 days. The management is in sympathy with the workers and has notified the hands to send representatives to call at the general office of the company on Szechuen Road at 9 a.m. June 5 to discuss the matter. The management declared that it would give sympathetic consideration to any reasonable demands that may be brought up by the workers.

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According to information secured yesterday, certain active elements of the League of Workers of the Chinese Republic in Pootung are very active over the strike in the China Printing and Finishing Company. As they have received threats, the workers are afraid to send representatives to open negotiations with the management. Therefore, there was no chance for the two parties to meet yesterday or to discuss ways and means to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

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June 6, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao (editorial) :-

STRIKE IN CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY

The labour dispute in the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern in Pootung, is still unsettled. The company has published notices in newspapers notifying the workers to send representatives to open negotiations. We hope that the workers will at once send representatives to open negotiations with the management. In the meantime the management should endeavour to accept the demands of the hands so as to find a fair solution of the dispute. So far as we know, the company originally announced that it would resume operations on May 29, while most of the strikers were prepared to resume work. However, the "Strike Committee" prevented the workers from returning with the result that the company could not resume operations. It is obvious that a "devil's hand" is separating the two parties and is behind this poisonous plot.

According to newspaper reports, the strike arose over the maltreatment of a female worker by a white Russian watchman of the company. It is also said that the management had reduced the bonus and this was opposed by the workers.

It is said that at the beginning of the trouble, the workers sent representatives to open negotiations with the management of the company, but they were rejected by the management. By this time, undesirable elements began to incite the workers and this resulted in further trouble and the management had to announce a suspension of operations for the time being. Undesirable elements also began to instigate an anti-British movement. Meanwhile, a "Strike Committee" was formed. It is fortunate that most of the workers realize the true situation and the management is anxious for a settlement, but owing to the "devil's hand," the strikers cannot resume work.

The people who are attempting to monopolize the Shanghai market are hostile to foreign merchants and are utilizing undesirable elements to create disturbances. They are instigating a strike under the cloak of protecting the welfare of the workers in the hope of making profit and seizing the market. Hereafter, both labour and capital should co-operate and realize that they should not oppose each other.

Some employers in Shanghai are co-operating with workers, but most employers refuse to accept even reasonable demands from the workers or to improve their livelihood.

The China Printing and Finishing Company used to make a profit of over \$10,000 a day, but the strike is bringing a loss of \$20,000 a day to the company. In order to avoid further loss, the management should make some concessions to the workers.

In future, employers in Shanghai should give some consideration to the livelihood of the workers; they will be protecting their own interests at the same time. As for the workers, they should also realize the general situation and not give undesirable elements an opportunity to create trouble.

FILE

June 6, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Wei Pao (彙報), a mosquito newspaper :-

Mechanic is ringleader in the strike

In connection with the labour dispute in the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pootung, the following information has been secured by this paper :-

The ringleader of the strikers is Koo Ching-keng (顧金根), a mechanic in the factory. The strike was incited by some 30 hands of the workshop; they are the leading elements in the strike and important elements of the Employees' and Workers' Committee of the China Printing and Finishing Company.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, Oong Ah-kong (翁阿康), an official representative of the workers, came here from Pootung with a letter. He is 22 years of age and a native of Ningpo.

In reply to questions put to him by a detective named Keng (耿), the representative stated: "I reside at House No. 6 Pao Kong Lee (葆康里), Chekiang Road. I went to Pootung this morning to get some information about the factory, but I was told by Koo Ching-keng and others to take this letter here and to get a reply for it."

The letter reads as follows :-

"We have noticed the advertisement published by the management asking the workers to call at the office on this side of the Whangpoo to open negotiations. However, we are unwilling to cross over to Shanghai. If the management is really sincere, then it should detail representatives to Pootung at 2 p.m. to open negotiations at the Pootung Point plant."

The letter is stamped with a chop bearing the inscription of the Workers' Committee.

After considering the letter for 20 minutes, the management decided not to send any reply or representatives to Pootung.

"The present affair," says an employee of the company, "is no longer a simple dispute between capital and labour; it will become an international affair belong long."

"Wireless communication apparatus has been installed between the office here and the factory in Pootung," said another employee.

The trouble will become more serious. It is not the management but the hard working masses who will suffer in the end.

"THE WONDERFUL ART INSTITUTE"

The following advertisement published by the "Wonderful Art Institute" (奇術學院), No. 164 Avenue Road, appears in the "Lish Pao" (利報), a mosquito paper, to-day:-

"We teach a kind of magic which is easy to learn and which can make one get advance knowledge of one's future. It can be learned in 7 days at a cost of \$30."

May 30, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao;

THE STRIKE IN THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING CO.

A strike was started on May 20 by the workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern at Pootung Point, Pootung. For the sake of the livelihood of the workers, the management issued the wages last week and announced that the mill would resume operations on May 29.

Yesterday morning, a large number of male and female workers of the day shift went to the company in Pootung by the company's ferry boats from the Bund Garden Wharf. However, most of the female workers live in Pootung and as they were unable to come to Shanghai one day earlier, they were held back at the Tungchong Road Wharf in Pootung by certain elements at 5 a.m. yesterday.

At 10 a.m. not long after work had started, several tens of the Japanese Naval Landing Party suddenly entered the mill by the gate on Yien Tsang Road (烟廠路) and made an inspection.

As there were only a few workers yesterday the management announced that resumption of operations would be postponed a few days. The workers were sent back to Shanghai before noon by the company's ferry boats and the Japanese soldiers withdrew. The workers of the night shift did not resume work as the number was too small.

The puppet authorities had planned to issue "relief funds" at 9 a.m. yesterday, but as nobody called to receive the money, a notice has been posted up announcing that "relief funds" would be issued from May 31 to June 3. The amount of the fund is not stated.

Eastern Times :-

The Demands of the Workers

Another report states that representatives of the 2,200 male and female workers of the two plants of the China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung have presented the following four demands to the Company:-

1. That the discharged workers be reinstated and the Russian watchman who had caused the trouble be dismissed; that an assurance of co-operation between the workers and the management be given; that no workers be discharged without cause.
2. That the wages for the period of the strike be paid.
3. That the bonus be fixed at \$2 per 1,000 pieces of cloth; that workers who starch cloth be given double pay if they have to work two shifts.
4. That the old system of 14 hours night work be retained; that the wages be not reduced should the work be for less than 14 hours.

Fearing that idle workers may create disturbances of the peace and order, the Labour Union has detailed representatives to take up mediation with the Company. It is learned that strikers may resume work in a few days.

May 25, 1939.



Morning Translation

Shun Pao :-

"WORKERS OF THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY, A BRITISH CONCERN, DECLARE THEY WILL NOT BE MADE USE OF BY OTHERS AND ARE SINCERELY HOPING FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY THE MANAGEMENT : NO ROOM GIVEN FOR PROVOCATION AND ESTRANGEMENT BY OTHERS"

In connection with the labour trouble in the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern located at Pootung Point, Pootung, the workers yesterday issued the following declaration :-

"We, workers, have been in the employ of the China Printing and Finishing Company for many years. On Saturday last, owing to the assaulting of workers by a Russian watchman and the dismissal of a worker named Koo Ching-keng (顧金根), the workers appointed three representatives to request the management of the company to reinstate the worker. Instead of granting the request, the management intended to dismiss the representatives also, whereupon a go-slow strike of the entire body of workers was declared.

"During the past few days, a number of newspapers have reproduced reports from the "Sin Shun Pao" (新申報) alleging that the strike had been instigated by the "Reformed Government" and the Great People's Association (大民會). This is absolutely untrue because however foolish we may be, we are not so foolish as to overlook the question of nationalism. At this time when the persons behind the scenes are starting an anti-British movement, provocation and estrangement will be possible for a time; but the day will come when everything will be cleared up. We hope sincerely that the management will bring about a settlement immediately, thereby giving no chance to provocative elements to start their activities. Lest the public should be misled by reports, we hereby solemnly issue this declaration."

British Soldiers to be posted in Factory

According to information obtained by a reporter of the Dah Kwang News Agency (大光社), the Chinese Workers Welfare Association (中華工人福利會) and the Great People's Association (大民會) have carried out certain propaganda since the outbreak of the strike at the China Printing and Finishing Company, but as they fully understand the situation, the workers have decided not to be made use of by others and will only struggle for their livelihood.

The British Consulate-General has issued a notice that the British marines had agreed to withdraw from Pai Lien Ching (白蓮亭), but the Japanese troops will undertake the maintenance of peace and order in that district. The British soldiers posted at the factory will not be withdrawn.

The British military headquarters have also announced that the 26 British soldiers have received instructions to be billeted in the factory at Pootung Point to relieve the marines.

May 25, 1939.

Morning Translation

The British authorities the other day received information that the "Reformed Government" was planning to instigate anti-British labour troubles in Shanghai. For this reason, a number of marines were posted in the factory at Pootung Point on May 20. Later, some labour trouble actually took place. The Japanese authorities stated that anti-British labour troubles would continue to take place. A strike occurred at a certain British owned printing shop at Pai Lien Ching. The British authorities are paying close attention to the matter.

Shun Pao and Morning Leader :-

Factory premises under protection of British troops

The factory is now being protected by British troops day and night. As the back entrance of the factory has been locked up while the front entrance faces the Whangpoo River, no untoward incidents have taken place during the past five days.

Trouble at the factory in Pai Lien Ching

The factory of the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pai Lien Ching, Pootung, employs about 600 workers. At 6 a.m. yesterday, a small number of workers went on strike. Owing to the fact that most of the workers have refused to join the strike, the situation has not become serious.

Upon learning of the trouble, the British naval authorities immediately landed 30 marines to adopt precautionary measures and to drive the 100 strikers from the factory. The gates of the factory were guarded by British marines. Order was soon restored.

Japanese soldiers Take Precautions Outside The Factory

The situation around the factory at Pai Lien Ching yesterday was very tense. At 6 a.m. 200 Japanese soldiers adopted extra precautionary measures around the factory, while the British marines placed four machine guns at the gates of the factory. The situation did not improve until 9 a.m. when the Japanese authorities began to cancel their precautionary measures and normalcy soon returned.

"Meeting of workers : Puppet Authorities Issue Funds"

The entire body of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company was summoned to a meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday on a piece of vacant ground in front of the puppet South Pootung District Administration Bureau on Tungohong Road (東馬路), Pootung, but only a small number of workers attended. They organized a Strike Committee. The puppet Administration Bureau registered the workers, the registration not finishing until 5 p.m. Each person was given a locomotion allowance of \$1. Further "relief funds" will be issued at 9 a.m. next Monday.

May 25, 1939.

Morning Translation

"Anti-British Posters Appear on Tungchong Road"

On the walls near the wharves on Tungchong Road, anti-British posters, containing five or six ridiculous slogans, were posted yesterday by some unknown person. Many ferry passengers read the bills. The anti-British posters bore no names.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (24/5) :-

"Puppet Organization Directs Strike in the China Printing and Finishing Company and Encourages Prolongation of Trouble"

The strike in the China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung, a British concern, has reached a deadlock. Some workers, misled by the attractive slogan of "better treatment", have been attending meetings in Pootung during the past few days.

Under the cloak of a petition for the workers, Tsui Ngoh-tsung (朱五幹), Chief of the Pootung District Administration Bureau, has sent an official document to the Shanghai City Government requesting assistance, while the puppet Workers' Welfare Association has detailed representatives to raise a relief fund so that allowances may be issued to workers to enable them to prolong the strike.

It is also learned that the management of the Company, before opening negotiations with the strikers for a resumption of work, will pay the wages of the workers. Payment began yesterday and will last for one week. The workers have been requested to call for their pay at the Company's general office on Szechuen Road during office hours.

Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, and Ta Mei Wan Pao (24/5) :-

Notice to Workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company

From 8.30 to 12 noon and 2 to 4.30 p.m. everyday during this week, wages will be paid to workers at this company's office, Room No. 220 in the Way Foong Building on Szechuen Road. (600 workers were paid their wages to-day.)

A notice will be published in the papers announcing the date of resumption of work.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

"British Marines Landed at Pootung Decide to Evacuate Immediately : Maintenance of Peace and Order to be Undertaken by Japanese"

The dispute between the management and the workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, is a dispute between British capitalists and Chinese labourers.

May 25, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Since the declaration of the strike on May 20, the situation has gradually become worse and has affected various factories operated by British people in that area and there is a danger of a general strike being called.

With a view to affording protection to the factory, the British authorities on May 23 landed marines at Pootung. The Japanese authorities, in an effort to prevent trouble, detailed a Japanese liaison officer and a staff officer to the scene on the morning of May 24 to conduct negotiations with the British authorities. The British marines decided to evacuate immediately and the maintenance of peace and order in that area was assured by the Japanese authorities. Thus a satisfactory settlement was reached.

**"Maintenance of Peace and Order Is the Motive of
the Present Action Taken by Japanese Authorities"**

At 1 p.m. May 24, the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China issued the following statement:-

On May 20, a strike suddenly broke out in the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern, in Pootung. Subsequently, the factory closed its gates. The strike has also affected the plant of the company at Pai Lien Ching. With a view to protecting the factories, the British authorities landed marines at Pootung on the afternoon of May 23. As the area lies within the Japanese garrison area, the Japanese authorities on the morning of May 24 decided to take necessary measures for the protection of British lives and property in case peace and order should be disturbed as a result of the strike. Therefore, they requested the British authorities to withdraw these marines; the British authorities have agreed to do so. The action taken by the Japanese authorities is for the purpose of maintaining peace and order in that area; there is no intention to interfere in the dispute between the capitalists and the labourers.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) (Comment):

"My Views About the Labour Dispute"

According to the workers of the Chinese Printing and Finishing Company, the management has been treating the Chinese workers like horses and oxen and had encouraged its running dogs, Russians and Indians, to ill-treat the workers. These Russians and Indians are unreasonable and use whips when dealing with male workers while females are frequently abused and insulted. The workers are illiterate but they understand their own circumstances. Realizing the difficulty of finding employment, they have always been patient and have never remonstrated against the oppression for they know very well that whoever dares to attempt an argument will be suspected by the management with having instigated the workers to raise an opposition and will be regarded as a bad element and will eventually be dismissed after being subjected to a severe beating if the case is not a serious one, but if the matter is serious, he may be detained and handed over to the authoritative organs of the

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This is a new offensive & entirely
unlike any other in the past.

May 25, 1939.

Ant. B. to the Morning Translation
at one meeting.



district and bribes will then be offered to the authorities to make him undergo severe torture as a warning to other workers.

From the above, one can see that labour disputes in this factory are inevitable. People never hear of the evil doings taking place in this factory.

Take, for instance, the present strike. Ostensibly the trouble is due to the following causes:-

(1) The arbitrary and unreasonable assault and insult of a female worker by the Russian watchman of the factory.

(2) When a male worker approached to mediate, he was severely beaten up by the Russians, Indians and the British people for no reason whatever. When this worker complained to the manager of the factory, he was dismissed. This aroused the indignation of all the workers and a strike was declared.

Now, female workers are innocent and weak persons. Even if they have done anything contrary to instructions, they should be dealt with in a reasonable way according to law, but no force should have been used against them. It is also natural for a person to air his grievances. The male and female workers are fellow countrymen in adversity. Moreover, being young, they are naturally warm-hearted and cannot remain indifferent at the sight of cruel treatment being meted to their own people. Therefore, it is not wrong for a male worker to offer mediation for he is acting for justice and righteousness. There is no reason why he should have been severely beaten up and eventually dismissed.

We regret that the British people are so unreasonable and inhuman. The most despicable persons are the Russian "pih-sai's" and the "Red Headed ah-sai's," who are refugees in this country, yet they are relying greatly on foreign influence to oppress Chinese workers.

Furthermore, at the time of the outbreak of the trouble, the management of the factory held up several hundred female workers in the Catholic church for the pleasure of, and molestation by, the missionaries. What is the intention of the foreigners? Where is their piety, their righteousness, their conscience? All the working class people in Pootung have showed their anger against this insult to their fellow countrymen; they formed a Strike Committee on May 22 and held a procession as a demonstration against the foreigners; they have also submitted several reasonable demands to the management of the factory.

We are of the opinion that if the management of the factory continues to refuse to give some consideration to the hardships of the workers and reject their demands, it is not unlikely that the Chinese workers of all factories in Shanghai will extend their support, thereby making the Chinese workers both within and without this country show their sympathy and give them their effective support.

C.P.

A copy
sent out

to Col.
Mabuchi,

and attached
his attention
in respect of
anti-British
agitation.

S.M. 201

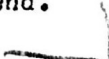
S.P.



May 25, 1939.

Morning Translation.

The foreigners have always harboured evil designs against China. Now they are taking advantage of our weakness to extend their fierce and cruel oppression. Therefore, in order to secure freedom and emancipation, the Chinese people, who are unwilling to be subjected to this yoke, should unite despite the difficulties to resist brute force. This is the only way open to the Chinese people and it is hoped that the entire body of Chinese workers will strive to this end.



TAIRIKU SHIMPO

3-11-39

LABOUR TROUBLE AT CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING
COMPANY TO BE SETTLED

The labour trouble which took place at the China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung on June 19 has been continuing ever since,

creating unfortunate incidents reminiscent of the outrage committed on Japanese marine officers by British soldiers and the unlawful shooting by a Briton named Tinkler, an employee of the Company. Three thousand workers are affected by the strike and the Company is reported to have sustained a loss of \$3,000,000 during the strike period.

A director of the head office of the Company in London came to Shanghai to deal with the strike as the local officers of the Company are unable to settle the affair.

Accepting the request of the Company, Mr. Tsu, Chief of the Political Bureau of the City Government at Pootung, made arrangements for a meeting of the representatives of the Company and the strikers. On October 31 the two parties held their first meeting to settle the affair in the presence of Mr. Tsu. The parties concerned will hold further meetings shortly to settle the dispute.

69685
Extra Edition of the Tairiku Shimpō, June 6, 1939.

THE OUTRAGE! BEYOND EXPRESSION

Account of the unlawful shooting incident
by a British subject.

Explanation of the photographs:

- (1) Sasaki, Commander of a sub-company, and a sentry on the spot where the firing took place.
- (2) The negotiations held at the headquarters of the Japanese marines at Pootung. From the left, the manager of Lun Chong Factory, the third man in uniform, Lieutenant-Commander Noji, the other man in uniform seated on the left side the latter is Staff Officer Kurihara of the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters.
- (3) Pistols seized and the dum-dum bullets. The pistol on the table is a Mauser pistol of a new model which was used by the offender.
- (4) Lieutenant-Commander Noji, Commander of the Japanese Marine detachment at Pootung.
- (5) The offender Tinkler.
- (6) An inspection of the scene.

FILE
-102

く聞を過經の件事飽發法不人英

號外

寫眞説明 ①發地現場における佐々木小隊長と歩哨の浦東陸隊に於ける現地交渉、左端縮昌公司社長、一人置いて野地少佐、後向きは上海陸隊栗原參謀(3)押收せる使用銃と、最前式ライフル銃上の犯人の足跡。②野地少佐の犯人を引く。③6月27日發着。



皆殺しにして
やる」と猛狂ふ

嚴重抗議

市は綸昌紡争議に於ける人の砲事件に關し、總領事に對し嚴重抗議を行つた。

646881
17-6-37 (A)

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)
publishes the following editorial :-

UNREASONABLE PROTEST

The other day, the local British Consul-General lodged a protest with the Japanese Consul-General over the trouble in the China Printing and Finishing Company. A study of the protest reveals that it is nonsensical and is an attempt to shift the blame upon others. The move to turn right into wrong thereby misleading the public is a British masterpiece.

The trouble in the China Printing and Finishing Company is an ordinary dispute between Labour and Capital; it is a matter of workers struggling against oppression by foreign employers. The dispute cannot be said to be an anti-British movement nor can it be said that certain persons are directing an anti-British movement.

FILE Why should the dispute be connected with the anti-British movement? How has the Kuomintang Government been able to carry on the war against Japan? How has it been able to do so for such a long time? Chinese people understand the cause and the motive of the war. Having suffered heavily in the war, the Chinese people now know who is the real executioner of the Chinese people. Any action taken by the Chinese people cannot be regarded as anti-British; it is a reaction of the Chinese people and has no connection whatever with the Japanese. Now the British Consul-General has lodged a protest with the Japanese over the trouble in the China Printing and Finishing Company. It does not seem reasonable.

The British Consul-General, however, insists that it is an anti-British movement instigated by the Japanese authorities. Chinese newspapers with purely Chinese capital and Chinese management, relying on the

influence of British or American people, are publishing anti-Japanese reports. Can it be said that the British Consul-General has no knowledge of this? Cannot this be regarded as anti-Japanese? Can the British and American authorities ignore all this?

Everybody knows that since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Britain has been the main support of the Kuomintang Government. Large quantities of man-killing weapons and huge sums of money have been supplied to the Kuomintang Government so as to enable it to prolong its life. How can it prevent a reaction among the Chinese people? Can this be treated as an anti-British movement?

Are anti-Japanese elements supporting the anti-Japanese Kuomintang Government behind the scenes? The wise British people need not pretend to be mad or deaf. Who is anti-Japanese? Who is anti-British? Facts will win arguments. It is not too late for Britain to change her attitude; the British people should refrain from extending or increasing the sufferings of the Chinese people. The anti-British feeling will be removed. It is up to the British people to decide. We hope that the British authorities will act properly. Unreasonable protests will do no good.

6968A
5 7 39

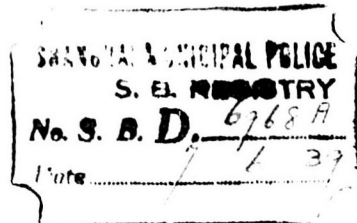
LABOUR DISPUTE AT LUN CHONG COTTON MILL: MILL
REJECTS STRIKERS' DEMANDS; STRIKERS TO
INTENSIFY MOVEMENT

Jairiku Shingo
3.7.39

As a result of the flat rejection of the strikers' demands by the mill management at the sixth meeting held by the concerned parties, the labour dispute at the Lun Chong Cotton Mill in Pootung has created a sensation in the mill district at Pootung and a gloomy atmosphere prevails. The dispute between the labourers of one race and the capitalists of another race has again become acute. The strikers have maintained quietness for the past few days during which they held several meetings but they are resolved to carry on the strike to the end because the Mill has flatly rejected their proper demands. The mill also disregards the good services rendered by Tsui Ngoh Tsung, Chief of the Political Section of the Shanghai City Government, to settle the dispute; this rejection cannot be treated as the usual insincerity of capitalists towards labourers but is really an act of betrayal of one race by another race.

The strikers will hold a mass meeting to intensify their strike measures.

File ✓



May 30, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT LODGES PROTEST WITH BRITISH
CONSUL-GENERAL

In connection with the labour strike at the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern, at Pootung Point, Pootung, the British garrison force in Shanghai the other day dispatched troops to protect the mill. Holding the view that this action on the part of the British military will impair peace and order and constitutes a violation of sovereign rights, Mayor Fu Jiao-en of the Shanghai City Government the day before yesterday lodged the following protest with Sir Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General in Shanghai :-

"In connection with the labour strike at the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pootung Point and at Pai Lien Ching, which are within the jurisdiction of this City Government, your garrison force, without previous notification to me and also without securing my consent, dispatched troops to guard the mills. I regret to say that this constitutes slighting of the authority of this government and a violation of peace and order in the district. Though your troops have been withdrawn, there is a possibility that serious consequences may arise which are liable gravely to affect the prestige of this government as well as the peace and order of this locality. I hereby lodge this protest and request that your garrison force will exercise particular care not to take free action and will give an assurance that such action will not be repeated, otherwise your garrison force will be held entirely responsible for any questions that may arise. As the affair is a serious one, you are requested not to treat it lightly. A reply is appreciated."

Sin Shun Pao (brief comment) :-

THE STRIKE IN THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY

The strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pootung Point, which broke out ten days ago as a result of oppression of workers, is still unsettled. The entire body of workers, about 1,000 in number, have formed a Workers' League. In order to consolidate its position, the League is issuing relief allowances to its members in order to enable them to maintain their living during the period of the strike.

The other day the management of the company published notices in various newspapers in the Settlement. Every form of deceit and inducement could be found in these advertisements when examined at a meeting of the Workers' League. For this reason, the workers have ignored these advertisements and will not resume work until their demands have been accepted. They are now appealing to the public for support. (The report appearing in yesterday's newspapers in the Settlement to the effect that the China Printing and Finishing Company would resume operations yesterday was only propaganda).

May 30, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

**"Strong Attitude Adopted by the Management of the
China Printing and Finishing Company : Workers
Decide to Continue the Strike : League of Workers
Formed"**

In connection with the strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern located at Pootung Point, Pootung, the management the other day issued a notice announcing that operations would be resumed on May 29.

Contending that their demands have not been satisfactorily settled, the workers have decided to continue the strike so as to secure final victory in the struggle.

According to information received by our reporter, a small number of workers, assuming a watching attitude, appeared at Tungchong Road Jetty and Chi Chong Wharf in Pootung and at the various jetties at the Kiangse Road Bridge, the Honan Road Bridge and The Bund. Less than 300 of them were forcibly taken to the plant to resume operations.

It is learned that a part of the workers of the old plant of the company at Pai Lien Ching went on strike the other day. With a view to supporting the strike, the remaining workers of the old plant joined the strike on May 28.

League of Workers Formed

Owing to the strong attitude adopted by the management, about 3,000 strikers held a meeting in Tungchong Road, Pootung, yesterday afternoon, when a League of Workers of the Chinese Republic (中華印刷工人同盟委員會) was inaugurated, with Zau Pao-pao (趙寶寶), Koo King-keng (顧金根), Yang Ah-nan (楊阿南) and 26 others as Chiefs or Deputy Chiefs of the various sections of the league.

Two open letters addressed to the entire body of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company have been issued.

The first letter reads as follows:-

"We all have hands and feet; we can speak; we have a sense of shame. British people are oppressing us because they belong to the white race while we are of the yellow race. In their own country British workers are well treated and are never assaulted or scolded. Why should we be treated differently from the British workers? Are we to suffer oppression at their hands forever? We, workers, have now awakened and will no longer tolerate oppression at their hands nor can we be deceived any longer. We cannot tolerate the dismissal of workers without cause and our treatment like cattle. Oppressed comrades in the strike! You are the vanguard and the leaders of the entire body of workers in China. Make strenuous efforts to unite firmly. Victory is before you. The entire body of workers and

May 30, 1939.

Morning Translation

people throughout the country will support you, and even labourers throughout the world will give you sympathy and pray for your success."

The following is the second letter:-

"We have been compelled to go on strike as a very strong warning against the vicious British merchants. The ten demands submitted by us are the minimum demands for resumption of operations. If the management will change its attitude and is sincere for co-operation with the workers, it should accept these demands; rejection of these demands means that the management is insincere and is deceiving us."

Workers' Union Presents Demands

It is learned that the following are the demands submitted by the Union of Workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company for resumption of operations:-

- 1) That no staff employees of the two plants be allowed to carry firearms; that anyone found to be carrying or secretly keeping firearms be dealt with according to law and the firearm be confiscated.
- 2) That after the resumption of operations, no workers be assaulted or insulted.
- 3) That an increase of pay be given workers; that workers who reside in Pootung be allowed to return to their homes in Pootung instead of being transported to the west side of the Whangpoo.
- 4) That one week's leave of absence with pay be given to a worker in case of marriage or death in his family; that one month's leave with pay be given to a female worker in case of childbirth.
- 5) That no deduction of wages be made if a worker is found to have damaged articles or goods unintentionally.
- 6) That protection be accorded to workers in the plant by watchmen from the local Police Bureau.
- 7) That the working hours be not more than eight a day.
- 8) That a worker with a good record of service be given rewards as follows:-
 - a) An increase of pay.
 - b) A cash bonus.
- 9) That all improper rules relating to penalties be abolished.
- 10) That the dismissed workers be reinstated.

Strikers Closely United

Despite the base action of the management in obstructing the strike, the strikers are closely united.

The management on May 29 published an advertisement relating to a resumption of operations. With a view to preventing strikers from resuming operations, the Strike Group has detailed boats to keep a watch on the Whangpoo River. No strikers have returned to work. The Strike Group has now exposed the traitorous plans of the management, while the unity of the strikers has become greatly strengthened as a result of the general meeting of the League of Workers on a piece of vacant ground in front of the South Pootung District Administration Bureau at 1 p.m. yesterday.

FILE

May 25, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

"OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY FRENZIED BRITISH SOLDIER : JAPANESE
NAVAL OFFICER WHO WENT TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS IS WOUNDED :
POLICING PROBLEM IN THE DISPUTED AREA BECOMES SERIOUS"

Lieutenant-Commander Nochi, Chief of the Japanese Naval Detachment garrisoned at Pootung, and Interpreter Kitano, who went to open negotiations with the British soldiers who had unlawfully landed in the Japanese sector in Pootung, for their withdrawal from Pootung, were bayoneted by a British soldier in the right arm and the chest. Thus the dignity of our navy has been impaired. In addition, they adopted a hostile attitude towards our grave request for their withdrawal and stated that they had not received any instructions from their home government. The situation reached such a state that our naval forces must be used to settle the matter, as a solution can no longer be found by negotiation.

The hands of the three British factories in Pootung went on strike. Frenzied British soldiers unlawfully assisted a number of British sailors to land to protect two of the three British factories which are located in the Japanese marine sector.

At about 12.30 p.m. May 24 Lieutenant-Commander Nochi, Chief of the Japanese Naval Detachment in Pootung, accompanied by a Japanese gendarme and an interpreter, went to the Lun Chong Mill on Pootung Point. When the party had reached a point about 10 metres from the 30 metre long bridge which leads from the jetty to the mill, a British soldier on guard duty approached the party with bayoneted rifle pointing at them. While the interpreter said to the soldier, "We wish to secure an interview with the chief of your company, please," the soldier made a jab with the bayonet at his chest and angrily shouted several times, "Get away." Observing the situation, Lieutenant-Commander Nochi approached the soldier from behind the interpreter and politely asked the soldier for an interview with his Commander. The soldier then released the safety catch of his rifle, placed his finger on the trigger and took up a firing position. He then made a jab with the bayonet at Lieutenant-Commander Nochi who, in attempting to parry it, received a wound in the right hand. The interpreter was wounded in the chest.

Taking a serious view of the situation, the Japanese officer was about to leave when the Commander of the British soldiers appeared on the scene. The Japanese party left the place after requesting the Commander to withdraw the British soldiers because their landing was illegal.

Without sending a courteous reply to Lieutenant-Commander Nochi, who is responsible for the guarding of the district, the British military landed light machine guns under the cover of the night. The unlawful landing of British soldiers cannot be overlooked. The situation has reached such a stage that a solution by diplomatic negotiations is no longer possible for the British have assumed a grossly impolite and hostile attitude

May 25, 1939.

and have impaired the dignity of our navy. In order to uphold the prestige of our navy, a show of our power is far more effective than a million words.

Impolite reply of the British Authorities

Yesterday Lieutenant-Colonel Naokata Utsunomiya, Liaison Officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, in company with a staff officer, went to Pootung to request the withdrawal of the British soldiers. The British authorities accepted the request immediately. On the other hand, when the Japanese Navy Detachment in Pootung requested the British soldiers to withdraw, the request was rejected. Upon receiving a report of the rejection, the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party sent Commander Kurihara, Senior Staff Officer, to call on the Commander of the British Defence Force and to request the immediate withdrawal of the British soldiers and to inform the British authorities that they will be held responsible for any unfortunate incident that might arise from the failure to withdraw. Consequently, a part of the soldiers was withdrawn. This is an exhibition of lack of unity. Unless the British authorities show their sincerity in the settlement of this affair, there will be no way of settling the affair through diplomatic channels.

U
S. B. REGISTER
No. S. B. D. 6687
Date May 26th, 1939.

CHINA PRINTING & FINISHING COMPANY STRIKE

Three representatives of the workers called in the office of the Industrial Section this morning; they are fitters in the weaving shed. Their names are as follows:

Loh Siao-mao (陸小毛)
Fong Yung Yung (方崇榮)
Woo Shu-liu (吳書樞)

The workers reported

that the original causes of the strike were

1. the striking of women workers as they crowded in the exit gates by a Russian watchmen acting as substitute for a Mr. Tinkler-- whose practices are, however, of the same type
2. the dismissal of one Koo Ching Ken

The situation has now, however, taken on political significances. There are two "pai" or groups:

- C. 16*
May 16
1. Led by Koo Ching Ken, who has a following of some 60 fitters of machine shops and 5 electricians, together with some 1000 workers. These are said to have been paid by agents of the City Government with a "strike pay" - \$20 to leaders and \$1 each to the workers.

One of the men who called in the Industrial Section office was given \$20 and then decamped, not wishing to be associated with the group

- File submitted 1/6/39*
2. A group of 38 loom fitters from the weaving shed, with perhaps a following of 600 workers.

The three men who called on me this morning, belonging to group 2, are of opinion that, though not elected, they could lead the others of their group.

S. J. K.
P.A.M.D.C. 1/6

The first group has already presented demands which the management has refused to recognise, and it is understood that they have altogether ten demands. One of these concerns the opening of the gate out on to the Footung Road

Workers would find this a convenience since they now have to take a sampan round to the river gate. On the other hand it is learned that this will necessitate the payment of 50 cents to the local authorities by each worker for passes. A second demand is for increase in wages - 20% below \$1.00 and 10% above \$1.00

The three representatives are working on the theory that if they can get contact with the management, and obtain from the management consent to a series of demands, they will then have something in their hands with which to win over part of the Koo group. The three men brought to the Industrial Section a series of six demands, which included

1. Dismissal of Mr. Tinkler
2. No more beating of workers
3. Wages to be adjusted in accordance with the increased cost of living
4. No dismissals on account of the strike and no loss of wages
5. Management not to suppress the workers without reason
6. Management to assist in the problem of transportation of workers.

They were advised to re-consider these, cutting out the unessential and generally phrased clauses, and concentrating on those which were simple enough to be likely to get some measure of agreement.

They said that there are adjustments in the system of fines which the management might make which would appeal to the women workers. They said that the sympathy of the women workers for the first group under Koo was being bought by the strike pay was being paid out.

I am of opinion that if the management will outline certain concessions which they are willing to make, these three representatives will take them, if reasonable, and attempt to win over the Koo group by them. Whether they can perform what they say they can, however, I am unable to say.

3.

I have sent the three away to think out simple, reasonable **bargaining points**, on their side.

Their petition to the Industrial Section is being translated.

Eleanor M. Hinder
Eleanor M. Hinder
Industrial Section.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE LETTER FROM THE WORKERS'
REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA PRINTING &
FINISHING FACTORY, POOTUNG.

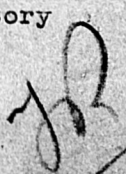
Shanghai Municipal Council
International Settlement
S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

The workers have worked peacefully in the China Printing and Finishing Factory, Pootung, for many years. Last Saturday, because the Russian gate-keeper beating a woman worker and discharging a worker from the power-room, named Koo Chin-Ken, the workers have sent three representatives to see the Management with demands, but the demands were rejected and the management would also dismiss the representatives, so the workers began to strike. This is only a simple dispute between employees and employer, but the "Wei-Sing" Government wants to utilize the opportunity to do anti-British movement and have sent agitators to all foreign cotton mills to stir up a general strike in the Settlement. The workers know that this is detrimental to both the management and the workers, and so we beg to request the Shanghai Municipal Council to call on the management to consider the demands of the workers in order to avoid the strike and to stop the anti-British agitation as well.

Workers' Representatives of
China Printing & Finishing Factory

Loh Siao-mao
Fong Yung-yung
Woo Shu-liu



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date June 21, 1936.

Subject 4th District Street Cleaners' Union - activities

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by

Chenore D.S.P.

At 11 a.m. June 20, approximately twenty members of the 4th District Street Cleaners' Union, Lane 310, No.18 Yangchow Road, headed by coolie No.641, called at the Bureau of Social Affairs and requested that a protest be lodged with the S.M.C. against the suppression of the activities of the union.

The callers were received by Tsang Chu-zang (張楚漳), an official of the Bureau, who promised to conduct an investigation on June 22.

At 2.45 p.m. June 20, a representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs named Tsang Chu-zang (張楚漳) came to the office of the Special Branch and requested information regarding the attitude of the S.M.P. towards the 4th District Street Cleaners' Union.

During the course of the interview he stated that on May 29 representatives of the union went to the Bureau of Social Affairs and made a protest against the action of the Police in ordering them to move their office from the Settlement. They obeyed this instruction and moved to an office situated in the West Gate, City. The officials of the union then wrote a letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council protesting against the action of the S.M.P. A reply was received from the S.M.C. stating that it had no knowledge of the affair and had not given any instructions regarding the removal. The offices of the union were then moved back to the Settlement. On June 17, 1936, officials of the union again made a protest regarding the order for a compulsory removal within three days.

D.P.S. Lockwood then informed the representative that

AN ABSTRACT OF THE LETTER FROM THE WORKERS'
REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA PRINTING &
FINISHING FACTORY, POOTUNG.

Shanghai Municipal Council
International Settlement
S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

The workers have worked peacefully in the China Printing and Finishing Factory, Pootung, for many years. Last Saturday, because the Russian gate-keeper beating a woman worker and discharging a worker from the power-room, named Koo Chin-Ken, the workers have sent three representatives to see the Management with demands, but the demands were rejected and the management would also dismiss the representatives, so the workers began to strike. This is only a simple dispute between employees and employer, but the "Wei-Sing" Government wants to utilize the opportunity to do anti-British movement and have sent agitators to all foreign cotton mills to stir up a general strike in the Settlement. The workers know that this is detrimental to both the management and the workers, and so we beg to request the Shanghai Municipal Council to call on the management to consider the demands of the workers in order to avoid the strike and to stop the anti-British agitation as well.

Workers' Representatives of
China Printing & Finishing Factory

Leh Siao-mao
Fong Yang-yang
Woo Shu-liu

4/2

SIX DEMANDS

1. Dismissal of Mr. Tinkler
2. No more beating of workers
3. Wages be adjusted in accordance with the increased cost of living.
4. No dismissals on account of the strike and no loss of wages.
5. Management not to suppress the workers without reason.
6. Management to assist in the problem of transportation of workers.

yp2

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 18 1939

Lun Chong Trouble Settled

**Factories In Pootung
Resume Work After
Long Dispute**

After several months of negotiations between the management and the workers, an amicable settlement of the dispute which has been responsible for the closure of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill and Print Works in Pootung has now been achieved, thanks to the good offices, not only of the British authorities, but also to those both of the Japanese Military, Naval and Consular authorities and of Shanghai City Government officials, who have afforded their whole-hearted co-operation and assistance in promoting a successful settlement of the issue.

Following the successful termination of these negotiations, both factories are now able to resume work and once again to provide employment for several thousands of operatives, thus helping towards the economic rehabilitation of Pootung and the neighbouring districts.

The Japanese authorities, who have been observing this case carefully from the point of view of law and order, since both the Mill and the Print Works are situated in Japanese occupied territory, are stated to welcome the successful outcome of the negotiations between the parties concerned.

There has been a noticeable shortage of the well-known Lun Chong guaranteed fabrics in the local market during the last few months and it can now be anticipated that in the near future the public will once again be able to purchase good class printed and dyed materials at reasonable prices.

C.D.O. Sih

File

15/11

18/11/39

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 3 - 1939

British Mills Not Expected To Reopen Yet

Parleys With Workers Are Continuing, Says Official

While negotiations with workers' representatives are being continued, a settlement of the six-month-old strike at the Pootung factories of the British-owned Lun Chong Company is not yet in sight, an official of the company told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

A Chinese report circulated yesterday to the effect that the plants would resume operation in the near future, was categorically denied by the official.

The report indicated that a settlement of the strike was looming in view of the fact that a self-appointed agent of the workers, who is an official of the puppet-sponsored "Labor Welfare Bureau," were meeting with company officials in seeking a settlement of the dispute.

It was alleged that Chinese workers who called at the bureau's office last week for their monthly \$13 allowance, demanded explanation for the delay in bringing the dispute to a successful conclusion.

Replying to the insistent workers, the report said, the puppet agent admitted he had not carried on the talks as he had promised, but he promised his questioners that the meeting on November 11 will bring the matter "to a head."

It is recalled that on the employers' side, the report continued, repeatedly attempts had been made to negotiate for a settlement of the strike which, it was alleged, had caused considerable suffering to the workers and huge financial losses to the management.

Japanese quarters, meanwhile, were said to have withdrawn their demand on the company that

Japanese armed guards be allowed to be stationed on the factory premises. It was asserted that the Japanese had seen the "folly" of such a demand and had withdrawn it voluntarily.

File
C3

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

SEP 8 1939

Lung Chong Mill May Be Reopened

Strike Dispute Said to Have Been Settled

It was reported by the Chinese press last night that the China Workers' Support Society, an organization in Pootung, started in connection with the Lung Chong Cotton Mill strike, had been ordered dissolved. It was hinted by these reports that with the disappearance of political agitators who started the organization workers may now return to work.

It was recalled that the striking workers, despite the fact that they were willing to return to work later, were prevented from doing so by pickets. They have been forced to hold out for about three months, and many of them are facing starvation.

It will be recalled that the strike was called as a result of the alleged ill treatment given by some Russian watchmen to some workers. They later wanted their wages increased. Negotiations turned out to be successful, but, as stated, they were prevented from going to work. The situation once looked very ugly, one British employee of the mill having lost his life as a result of a conflict between him and Japanese gendarmes.

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Puppet Offers To Mediate In Strike Rejected

Lun Chong Mills Spurn
Overtures, Chinese
Sources State

All overtures of the bogus "Shanghai Municipal Government" to mediate in the Lun Chong Factory strike have been rejected by officials of the British owned company, it was learned in well-informed Chinese circles yesterday.

According to the same source, puppet agents had made no less than six attempts to open negotiations with the company in the behalf of the "workers."

While representatives of the company continued to remain noncommittal, the informants indicated that the rejection was based on the ground that the puppets represented none of the strikers.

Since the second day of the strike, when the dispute was on the verge of settlement between company officials and the workers, it was stated, Mr. Chu Yu-chen, Pootung "Administrative Chairman", called at the offices of the factory, indicating tat he desired to bring about peace between the ~~disputants~~ disputants.

For the sixth and last time, it was added, Mr. Chu visited the factory on July 4. At that meeting he was again told by company officials that he was not considered qualified to mediate in the month-old labor dispute.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUN 24 1939

The Tinkler Case:**An Editorial Approved**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I sincerely congratulate you on your dignified and (to my mind at least) restrained leader of yesterday on the distressing Tinkler Case. It is a pity for the sake of the Japanese people themselves that your article cannot be reproduced, in translation, in some Japanese newspaper or journal. Its appearance would be too much to expect under present conditions.

In the unlikely event of a Japanese editor conceiving it to be his duty to publish your remarks a very high degree of moral courage indeed would undoubtedly be required. It is a fact that the Japanese people are never put in possession of all the true facts relating to the various happenings in China and their natural repercussions abroad.

And what has become of the late Dr. Nitobe's principles of Bushido, so carefully enunciated by the Japanese all over the world, especially to Americans in many cosy little gatherings in the U.S.A.? I have often wondered during the past two years where they have strayed to. The good Doctor must surely be turning in his grave.

LONG A RESIDENT OF JAPAN.

Shanghai, June 22.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. DEPARTMENT
No. S. B. D. 6262
Date

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 21 1929

**Lun Chong Officials
To Call On Puppets,
Japanese Report Says**

Officials of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill were expected to call on Mr. Chu Yu-chen, puppet "director" of the "Political Affairs Department," today to discuss means of effecting a settlement of the strike at the Pootung factories, a Japanese report said yesterday.

Today's conference between the puppet official and company representatives was said to be the fourth parley of the parties, the Director of the company having made the first call on June 10, it was alleged.

The report indicated that unless the company yielded to the "workers'" demands, the meeting today would bring about no settlement of the situation.

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JUN 20 1939

Tinkler Inquest Concluded

**Coroner Expresses Regret
That Japanese Consular
Court Ignores Request**

Evidence was concluded in H.M. Coroner's Court yesterday morning into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler, labour superintendent at the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong mill at Pootung Point, who died in the General Hospital on June 7 following wounds received at the hands of Japanese marines at the mill premises on the previous morning. In adjourning the enquiry until today at 10.15 a.m. Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Coroner, expressed regret that a request from the Court to the Japanese Consular Court for the attendance of three members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party had been ignored.

"The usual request was sent from this Court," Mr. Haines stated, "to the Japanese Consular Court asking for the attendance of three members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party to give evidence in this inquest. It is a matter of regret that none of these members have appeared in this Court and I propose to consider the evidence and form my conclusion which I will deliver tomorrow (Tuesday) morning at 10.15 in this Court."

The last witness to give his testimony at the enquiry was Mr. Henry Hugh Thomas, H.M. Consul for Japanese Affairs, who told the Coroner that at 5 p.m. on June 6 the Japanese Consul-General, accompanied by a member of his staff, called to see the British Consul-General about the Tinkler affair. The Superintending Consul and witness were both present during the discussion, during the course of which Mr. Ford, H.M. Vice-Consul, telephoned from Pootung reporting his failure to obtain access to Mr. Tinkler and also that he had been informed by eye-witnesses that Tinkler had been bayoneted several times.

Witness thereupon suggested to his Consul-General that arrangements should be made for him to go at once to Pootung, accompanied by a foreign doctor. The British Consul-General asked the Japanese Consul-General whether in fact Tinkler had been bayoneted, the reply being that

No Japanese Reply On Tinkler Case

London, June 19.

Referring to the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, British employee of the China Printing and Finishing Works, in Pootung following an incident with the Japanese, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons today that Lord Halifax (the Foreign Secretary) was awaiting a reply from the Japanese Government. Exchanges of views, he added, had taken place.—
Reuter.

there was no information to that effect and that Tinkler's injuries had been caused by blows from the butt of a rifle, these injuries being believed not to be serious.

The British Consul-General then verbally requested that witness should be allowed to take a doctor across and at the same time handed to the Japanese Consul-General a formal written communication, which included an official request that a foreign doctor should be allowed to see Tinkler without delay if Tinkler's injuries were too serious to allow him to be moved. It also requested that early arrangements should be made for the transference of Tinkler into British custody and that in the meantime British officials should not be denied access to him.

The Japanese Consul-General undertook to refer the British Consul-General's requests to the competent Japanese authorities without delay. Nothing had been heard, however, from the Japanese side by the time Mr. Ford had returned from Pootung and had reported to witness shortly before 8 p.m. Mr. Ford's report as to Tinkler's condition was re-assuring but at about 10 p.m. witness received a telephone message from a member of the Japanese Consulate staff informing him that Tinkler's condition had suddenly become serious and was, in fact, now so grave that any relatives or close friends ought to be notified and would be allowed to see him.

Witness requested that he should be allowed to take a foreign doctor across and the request was readily agreed to. Subsequently a Japanese naval launch, in which the doctor and a director of the firm went to Pootung, was provided. Witness followed shortly afterwards in a Customs police launch. Upon arrival at Pootung he found that arrangements had been made to bring Tinkler across. Witness concluded his evidence with a statement that Lieut.-Commr. Nojii and Lieut.-Commr. Todoroki (Staff Officer) had showed every desire to afford full co-operation and that they had accompanied the party to the General Hospital, where they remained until the conclusion of the operation.

JUN 20 1939

Tinkler Verdict To-day; H. H. Thomas Testifies

Coroner To Give Verdict On Tinkler Inquest
This Morning; Evidence Of British
Consul For Japanese Affairs

At 10.15 o'clock this morning H. M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, will give his verdict on the inquest on the late Mr. Richard M. Tinkler of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, Pootung, who died as a result of injuries received after an encounter with Japanese marines in Pootung on June 6.

The evidence brought before the Coroner concluded yesterday morning with that of Mr. H. H. Thomas, British Consul for Japanese Affairs, who crossed over to Pootung with Dr. Korec on the night of June 6, to see Mr. Tinkler.

The only witness yesterday, Mr. Henry H. Thomas, British Consul for Japanese Affairs, appeared in court and gave his evidence. He stated that at 5 p.m. on June 6, the Japanese Consul-General, accompanied by a member of his staff, called to see the British Consul-General about the Tinkler affair. Mr. Thomas stated that he and the Superintending Consul were present at the discussion, during the course of which Mr. Ford, Vice-Consul, telephoned from Pootung reporting his failure to obtain access to Tinkler, and also that he had been informed by eye-witnesses that Tinkler had been bayoneted several times.

No Information

The British Consul-General asked the Japanese Consul-General whether in fact Tinkler had been bayoneted, stated Mr. Thomas, and the Japanese Consul-General replied that there was no information to that effect, and that Tinkler's injuries had been caused by blows from butts of rifles, but were not believed to be serious.

"I suggested to the Consul-General," said Mr. Thomas, "that

arrangements should be made for me to go at once to Pootung accompanied by a foreign doctor. The British Consul-General verbally requested that I should be allowed to take a doctor across, and at the same time, handed a formal written communication to the Japanese Consul-General which included an official request that a foreign doctor might be allowed to see Tinkler without delay if Tinkler's injuries were too serious to enable him to be moved.

"He also requested that early arrangements should be made for the transfer of Tinkler to British custody, and that in the meantime British officials should not be denied access to him. The Japanese Consul-General undertook to refer the British Consul-General's requests to the competent Japanese authorities without delay.

Telephone Message

"Nothing had been heard, however, from the Japanese side by the time Mr. Ford had returned from Pootung and reported to me shortly before 8 p.m. Mr. Ford's report on Tinkler's condition was reassuring, but at about 10 o'clock (that night) I received a telephone message from a member of the Japanese Consulate staff informing me that Tinkler's condition had suddenly become serious, and was in fact now so grave that any relatives or close friends ought to be notified and would be allowed to see him.

"I requested that I should be allowed to bring a foreign doctor across, and the request was readily agreed to. A Japanese naval launch was provided to convey Dr. Korec and one of the directors of the Company to Pootung. I followed shortly afterwards in a Customs Police launch. When I arrived, arrangements had already been made to bring Tinkler across to Shanghai.

Co-operation Of Japanese

Mr. Thomas added at this point that Lieut.-Commander Noji and Lieut.-Commander Todoroki, a staff officer, showed every desire to afford full co-operation, and, in fact, accompanied the party to the General Hospital, where they remained until the conclusion of the operation.

Mr. Haines, the Coroner, then stated that: "This evidence must conclude the inquiry. As usual a request has been sent to the Japanese authorities requesting that three members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party be sent to give their evidence. It is a matter of regret, however, that no such appearance has been made, and I propose to consider the evidence already heard and deliver my finding to-morrow morning."

The Coroner will give his verdict this morning at 10.15 o'clock.

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 16 1939

Anti-British Parade Staged In Pootung

Hundreds Of 'Workers' Participate In Demonstration

A mammoth parade was staged by alleged workers in Pootung yesterday following the organization of an "Anti-British League" by several puppet establishments in the Japanese-occupied area.

The sponsors of the new organization, according to well informed Chinese sources, included the Ta Min Hui (Great People's Party), the Anti-Communist League and the Self Defense Corps under the command of Hsu Hung-fa at Chwansha.

All people of working age, the report said, were forced to join the league and many of them were on the payroll of the bogus "Shanghai City Government" so that they might not return to work in British factories.

Some workers were said to have been paid as much as \$30 per month by the puppets, their only obligation being to take part in all anti-British undertakings.

Scores of workers were said to have been kept busy for several days putting up anti-British posters on all public thoroughfares in Pootung where the parade was expected to traverse.

While the parade was in progress yesterday, hundreds of Japanese plainclothes men were posted at all important intersections to preserve order.

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Blood Stains On Tinkler's Clothes Seen

Garments Produced At
Inquest On Pootung
Bayonet Victim,

**PISTOLS EMPLOYED
FOR PROTECTION**

Companion Of Victim
Tells Of Being
Manhandled

A pair of khaki shorts, stiff with blood and dirt, and a bloodspattered white shirt, the back of which was stained crimson half way up, gave mute evidence in yesterday's session of the inquest on the death of Richard Maurice Tinkler, who succumbed on June 7 to wounds received from Japanese bayonets.

The garments, which were produced in H. B. M. Police Court before Coroner C. H. Haines and which were entered as exhibits, were the clothes worn by Mr. Tinkler at the time of his alleged struggle with bluejackets of the Japanese naval landing party in Pootung, on the morning of June 6.

The color of the shorts in the sack was unrecognizable because of the solid blood stains on both sides and the heavy smear of black dirt half way up the back, indicating that Tinkler had been pulled along the ground.

Stott Manhandled

The clothes were produced by Herbert Stott, supervisor of the technical department of the Lun Chong mill in Pootung, who was an eye-witness of the incident involving Tinkler and who also accompanied the wounded man to Japanese landing party headquarters after the affray.

Stott's evidence revealed that he, himself, had been handled roughly by the Japanese officers, one of whom, he said, "struck me and knocked me down." Stott also declared that Commander Noji, head of the Japanese landing party, "took a hand in the beating of Tinkler."

On the morning of June 6, at approximately 8 o'clock, Stott told the court, Grant, an engineer at the mill, came into the lounge and informed him that there were some strikers on the pontoon. He looked out the window and saw two Japanese sentries at the mill gate.

Grant left the lounge and Stott followed him to a corner of the mill office. Stott declared that he saw a detachment of eight Japanese escorting the strikers, the main body of whom had already entered the compound while the rest broke away and made for the power house.

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Calls For Guns

As no attempt was made to stop the strikers, Stott went on, he ran back to the lounge and said to Sharples, spinning supervisor of the mill, "we had better get guns." Both men then went to Tinkler's room, after which Stott followed Tinkler outside.

"As I rounded the corner of a wood pile," Stott declared, "I saw Tinkler struggling with two Japanese sentries who had their bayonets crosswise in the air. They were trying to keep them up, but Tinkler was pushing the weapons down.

"As I arrived within about 120 yards of Tinkler, the struggle ceased and he came towards me. I asked him what the matter was and he muttered something that I could not quite catch.

"Tinkler's mouth was bleeding," Stott continued, "and he was pale and in an excited condition."

On questioning at this point, Stott said that he did not know what caused Tinkler's mouth to bleed.

Noji Arrives

Both men returned to a position near the office and joined Sharples. A few minutes later, Commander Noji arrived and Sharples and Stott went to meet him, leaving Tinkler, who was still "in a very excitable condition."

Commander Noji asked for an explanation of what had happened, and Stott and Sharples proceeded to tell him by drawing diagrams on the ground.

"I was in a squatting position," Stott declared, "but Sharples was standing up. I heard the sound of a struggle and Sharples left me. Several seconds afterward, Commander Noji also left. I attempted to rise, but one of the officers struck me and knocked me down while three marines stood over me."

At this point, Stott said, an interpreter from the British American Tobacco Company came upon the scene and persuaded the marines to allow him to get up from the ground. He rose and, turning around, stood facing the struggle that was then going on. At the same time he handed his gun to the Japanese officer.

Having "Bad Time"

Describing what he saw before him, Stott said that "Tinkler seemed to be having a very bad time. He was being beaten by several Japanese, and Commander Noji also had a hand in it. All I could see were rifle butts hitting him. Then they took hold of him and pulling him down, started to drag him up the path towards the Footing gate. After being dragged about 30 yards, he got on his feet and I accompanied him to the hospital."

There, Stott continued, a Japanese doctor "just staunched the flow of blood from Tinkler's wounds, poured iodine into them and stitched several of them. He also fixed some bandages around Tinkler's waist."

Later, Stott said, Tinkler was taken to another room and Stott left the headquarters to get some fresh clothes for the wounded man. He took Tinkler's old clothes with him. (It was at this point that the clothes were produced in court and entered as exhibits.)

Explains Arms

An important point was brought out when Counselor Haines asked Stott why he, Sharples and Tinkler had armed themselves and Stott replied, "because there did not appear to be any attempt by the Japanese to stop the strikers and we wished to protect ourselves and, if possible, the firm's property."

Evidence given by Stott, which, however, was stricken out as being irrelevant to the case, indicated that the strikers were armed even after they had been taken in hand by the Japanese bluejackets.

Stott said that when he saw a group of strikers under Japanese guard, he recognized two of them as mill hands and ran up to the Japanese to ask for their release. While he was talking with the bluejacket one of the strikers "raised a stick against me," Stott declared.

First witness in the hearing yesterday afternoon was Joseph Francis Ford, counsellor attached to the British Consulate-General, who had been instructed to go to the Lun Chong mill, on the afternoon of June 6, to secure statements of the eyewitnesses of the incident that had taken place that morning.

Interviews Noji

Ford declared that he went to Footung in a hired launch and arrived there about 2.30 p.m. He took the required statements and ascertained that Tinkler had been wounded by bayonets. He then went, in the company of three directors of the China Printing and Finishing Company, to interview Commander Noji at the naval landing party headquarters.

"My object," Ford stated, "was to find out the state Tinkler was in, to see him and, if possible to secure his release. Commander Noji, however, refused me permission to see Tinkler and negotiations between the Japanese officer and myself finished shortly after 5 p.m."

Ford then telephoned the British Consulate and told them that Tinkler had been wounded by bayonets but that he was not allowed to see him. He was told by the Consulate to return to Shanghai as the "matter is being negotiated directly."

Before leaving, Ford said that Commander Noji introduced him to a Japanese surgeon in uniform who had tended to Tinkler. Ford said the surgeon told him that "Tinkler is not seriously wounded. He was very excited at first, but he quietened down after he received an injection. Tinkler is now comfortable, and, although he has so far taken nothing but water, he will be able to take some porridge tomorrow morning."

The inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Beaten By Noji

At the morning hearing, William V. K. Chadwick, textile supervisor of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, told the court how Commander Noji approached Tinkler after he had been disarmed and severely beaten. As Tinkler was being held by Japanese marines, Commander Noji struck him over the head, neck and shoulders with his scabbard.

Explaining what had taken place before, Chadwick said that after the first clash between Tinkler and two Japanese marines, the former walked away and was threatening the Japanese with his gun.

"Sharples, Tinkler and I tried to get our laodah from the group of Chinese to send him to Shanghai, but the Japanese would not allow him to go. Japanese reinforcements were arriving from Pootung and eventually formed a circle around us.

"Commander Noji came around, and Tinkler threatened him, among others, with his gun. Sharples and I were attempting to persuade Tinkler to modify his attitude, and after some time we persuaded him to go towards the office building. He attempted to go, but was stopped by the Japanese.

"Gun Knocked Out Of Hand"

"A number of Japanese closed in on us, forming a smaller circle. Tinkler's gun was knocked out of his hand, but I did not see how. Immediately six or seven Japanese started beating Tinkler with rifle butts, the barrels of their rifles, and bayonets. Sharples and I tried to prevent them, without much success. Tinkler was being beaten on the hands, legs and back.

"When he was later being held by several Japanese, Commander Noji approached and struck him on the head, neck and shoulders with his scabbard."

Further evidence about the actual struggle was given by Alfred Robitschek, also a textile supervisor at the mill.

"I first saw Tinkler surrounded by Japanese. He appeared to be talking, gesturing with his left hand and with his right pointing a pistol at the Japanese," he stated.

"I saw Stott, Sharples and Chadwick speak to him, but he pushed them away and continued walking up and down, holding his pistol. The Japanese closed in on him, and I saw one or two of the marines hitting his right arm with their rifle barrels.

Struck On Head

"Then he was struck on the back of the head with a rifle butt. I saw him grasp his head with his right hand, which no longer held the pistol. Another marine stabbed him with a bayonet from behind, the bayonet appearing to enter Tinkler's left side, just below the ribs. Others were attacking him with bayonets from the front.

"He fell to the ground and disappeared from view. Next I saw him dragged along the ground by his arms and legs," concluded Mr. Robitschek.

Confirming in his evidence the reluctance of Japanese marines to interfere with hostile strikers armed with sticks on the morning of June 6, Ivan O. G. Grant, engineer employed by the China Printing and Finishing Company at the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, was the first witness when the inquest was resumed yesterday morning.

At approximately 7:45 a.m. on June 6 he saw from his window a crowd of some 30 pickets landing on the mill pontoon by sampan. He ran down, informed all present of what was happening, and made a dash for the mill gate. Before he reached it, however, he saw a group of 10 Japanese marines coming over the low iron fence which separated the mill compound from the Shanghai Dockyards. They opened the gates from inside by withdrawing the bolt, letting the pickets and also the loyal workers who had arrived in the meantime into the compound.

Although the strikers were armed with long sticks the Japanese let them go to one side and did not guard them. When all the strikers were in a group a shout was given, and they rushed towards the power house, Mr. Grant stated.

Stopped By Japanese

"I ran after them, appealing to three or four Japanese to come with me, but they ignored my requests," he revealed. "I tried to stop the strikers from manhandling the loyal workers but was stopped by a Japanese sergeant who had followed me. He made me understand that strikers and non-strikers alike had to be taken to Poo-lung.

"After that I shut down the power house and proceeded to the flats, where I was met by Commander Noji. He explained to me that he was very angry at foreigners using guns.

"At a conference held at Commander Noji's quarters about a week before the incident Commander Noji explained that all guns should be put in possession of one responsible foreigner and kept under lock and key. No conditions under which they could be used were specified, however. No undertaking was made that permission to possess guns should be obtained from him. Mr. H. W. Price, head of the sales department of the China Printing and Finishing Company, attended the conference."

JUN 17 1939

Tinkler Said To Have Threatened Japanese Marine With Pistol

Third Day's Hearing Of Inquest On Death Of Lun
Chong Mill Employee; Evidence Given By
Several Eye-Witnesses Of Scuffle

COMMANDER NOJI ACCUSED OF STRIKING BRITON WITH SABRE SCABBARD

Yesterday was the third day's hearing of the inquest on Mr. Richard M. Tinkler of the China Printing and Finishing Co.'s Pootung mill, who died subsequent to, a struggle with Japanese marines on June 6 at the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, Pootung.

Five witnesses gave evidence yesterday before H.M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines adjourned the inquest until Monday morning. Four of them were employees of the mill, three being eye-witnesses, and the fifth was a Consular officer, Mr. Joseph F. Ford.

The highlights of the day's hearing were parts of the evidence of two eye-witnesses, Mr. W. V. K. Chadwick and Mr. A. Robitschek. Mr. Chadwick told the court of the struggle and how Commander Noji struck Tinkler on the head and shoulders with the scabbard of his sabre, whilst the Briton was being held by marines; and Mr. Robitschek testified that he actually saw the Japanese stabbing Tinkler with their bayonets.

Chadwick's Evidence

Mr. William V. K. Chadwick appeared on the stand yesterday morning and stated that he was a textile supervisor of the Pootung mill of the China Printing and Finishing Co. He said that on the morning of June 6, he was aroused from his bed by voices. He saw Sharples, Stott and Tinkler arming themselves. After dressing, Chadwick saw Tinkler struggling with two Japanese marines from the corridor window as he was descending the stairs. When he got outside, the fight was over, and Tinkler was walking about threatening Japanese marines with his pistol.

Tinkler and he then tried to get the company laodah away from the group of strikers to send him to Shanghai, but the Japanese would not allow him to go. Chadwick stated that Japanese marines were continually coming into the compound. "They formed a wide circle around us," he said. "Just then Commander Noji came, and Tinkler threatened him, among others, with his gun. Sharples and I tried to persuade Tinkler to modify his attitude, and persuaded him to go to the flats. But he was stopped by the marines.

Tinkler Beaten

"They formed a small circle around him. His gun was knocked out of his hand—I saw it on the ground. Immediately six or seven Japanese started beating him with their rifle-butts, rifles and bayonets. Sharples and I tried to prevent them without much success. I was on the right side of Tinkler and I saw the Japanese were hitting him on the head, legs and back with the butts of their rifles.

Struck With Scabbard

"Towards the end of the struggle Commander Noji beat Tinkler with his scabbard when Tinkler was being held by marines. Commander Noji beat him on the head, neck and shoulders. Tinkler fell to the ground and was dragged away by four marines, first for about 30 yards along the ground and then he was carried by his arms and legs for about the same distance. I followed Tinkler and the Japanese.

"Tinkler then persuaded the marines to let him walk. He walked supported by Japanese. Sharples and Stott told me that they had arranged to go to the Hospital and advised me to return. I did so." Asked by the Coroner if he had noticed anything about Tinkler as he was being dragged, Chadwick said: "Yes, his shirt was covered with blood on the left side and he had a number of red marks on his legs.

The Coroner: Were you armed?
Mr. Chadwick: No, I was not armed.

Robitschek's Story

Mr. Alfred Robitschek stated that he was a textile supervisor at the Lun Chong mill in Pootung. "Just after 8 a.m. trouble broke out in the mill. In the compound I saw Tinkler surrounded by a number of Japanese. He was talking, and pointing with his left hand, while in his right hand he held a pistol. This was levelled at the marines. I saw Stott, Chadwick and Sharples speak to him, but he pushed them away, and continued to threaten with his pistol. About 10 Japanese closed in on him and one or two hit his right arm with the barrels of their rifles.

Tinkler bayoneted

"Then Tinkler was hit on the back of the head with a rifle butt. He felt the back of his head with his right hand, and he had no pistol then. I saw another Japanese stab Tinkler in the lower back part of his left side with a bayonet. Others then attacked him with bayonets from the front. He fell down out of my view. The next thing I saw was Tinkler being dragged along the ground by Japanese."

Consular Officer

Mr. Joseph F. Ford, a consular officer attached to the Consulate-General, Shanghai, testified next. He said: "I was instructed on June 6 to go to the Lun Chong Cotton Mill in Pootung. I received these instructions at about 2.10 p.m., and at about 2.30 p.m. I arrived in Pootung. I took statements from the eye-witnesses of the incident, which had taken place in the morning.

"I went with three Directors of the China Printing and Finishing Co. to interview Commander Noji, the Chief of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung. My object was to find out the state of Tinkler and to see him, and, if possible, secure his release. Commander Noji refused me permission to see Tinkler. Negotiations between Commander Noji and myself finished shortly after 5 p.m.

"I telephoned the British Consulate and told them that Tinkler had been wounded and that I was not allowed to see him. I was instructed to return as the matter was being negotiated directly. However, I was not able to return because there was no launch. I remained at the Headquarters until about 7 p.m. Before I left Commander Noji introduced to me a Japanese naval surgeon in uniform, who had attended to Tinkler.

Japanese Doctor's Statement

"I questioned him through an interpreter and he told me that Tinkler was not seriously wounded, that he had been very excited at first, but that he had quietened after an injection. Tinkler was now comfortable and although so far he had taken nothing but water, he would be able to take some porridge the next morning. I was reassured by this report and returned."

Stott's Testimony

Mr. Herbert Stott said that he was a technical department supervisor of the Lun Chong Mill in Pootung. On the morning of June 6 he saw the strikers come into the compound and break away from the Japanese escort and rush for the power house. No attempt was made by the Japanese to stop the strikers, said Stott, so he and Sharples ran into the flats and got a gun each. Outside again, he saw Tinkler scuffling with two Japanese marines who were holding their rifles crossed in front of him.

"The struggle ceased before I arrived there," went on witness. "I asked Tinkler what was the matter, but I did not catch his reply. Tinkler's mouth was bleeding and he was in a pale and excited condition. Later I went towards the gate and spoke to a Japanese officer, and then returned and rejoined Sharples and Tinkler. Soon after Commander Noji arrived and he asked Sharples and me for an explanation. We started to explain with diagrams on the ground, while Tinkler was left alone.

Stott Struck

"I was in a squatting position. I heard a struggle and Sharples and then Commander Noji left me. As I attempted to rise to see what was happening, one of the officers struck me and knocked me down. Three marines stood over me. Then the interpreter from the B.A.T. spoke to them and they let me stand. I handed my gun to the officer.

"Tinkler seemed to be having a bad time—he was being beaten by several Japanese. Commander Noji also took a hand in the beating. All I saw was rifle butts hitting Tinkler. Then he was dragged about 30 yards towards the gate. I accompanied him to the hospital, where a Japanese military doctor attended to him."

Tinkler Dressed

The Coroner asked Stott what the Japanese doctor did to Tinkler. Stott replied: "He just staunched the flow of blood, poured iodine on to the wounds and stitched several of them up while I was there. Then he put some bandages around Tinkler's waist. I was given Tinkler's old clothes and told to return and get some clean ones."

Mr. Stott identified Tinkler's clothes, which were exhibited in court. They consisted of khaki shorts and a white shirt. Both were covered with blood, especially on the left rear side. The shorts had several rips both in the front and back. Asked by the Coroner why they armed themselves, Stott answered that it was to preserve themselves and the Company's property.

Engineer's Evidence

The only other witness to be called yesterday was Mr. Ivan J. O. Grant, an engineer employed by the Lun Chong Mill in Pootung. He stated that as he ran past the end of the office building towards the strikers coming through the gate, he saw a party of about eight Japanese climbing over a low railing from the Shanghai dockyards. These Japanese opened the mill gate, by pulling back the bolts and let the strikers rush in. The latter collected on the right side of the gate, and then when one of them shouted they all rushed towards the mill. "I appealed to three or four Japanese to come with me to stop the Chinese, but not one came," said Mr. Grant.

"I rushed after the strikers and tried to stop them from manhandling our loyal workers. I was stopped by a Japanese sergeant, who made me understand that all the men were going to be taken to Pootung. I shut down the plant and then returned to the flats. I met Commander Noji. He explained to me that he was very angry about foreigners using guns.

Agreement About Arms

Mr. Grant explained to the court that about a week before the incident, at a conference in Commander Noji's headquarters, the Commander had explained that all guns were to be in the possession of a responsible foreigner and kept under lock and key. No arrangement was made as to the conditions when arms could be used, stated Mr. Grant, and no undertaking made that the permission of Commander Noji was necessary before the guns could be used.

Asked about Tinkler, Grant said that the only time he had seen the latter he was being dragged out of the compound with his shirt hanging out and covered with blood.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest until next Monday morning.

JUN 16 1939

Treatment of Tinkler by Japanese Doctor Related

Surgeon States Wound Not Serious, Witness Reveals at Inquest ; Commander's Action

DESCRIBING how the late Mr. R. M. Tinkler, labour superintendent at the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong mill at Pootung Point, had been struck three or four times by Commander Nojii, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung, and had then been dragged for about twenty-five yards, although bleeding profusely from wounds sustained during a skirmish with the Japanese marines on the mill premises, Mr. John Sharples, spinning supervisor at the mill, continued his evidence before Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner yesterday, when the inquest on Mr. Tinkler was resumed. Scenes at the military hospital in Pootung, where Mr. Tinkler was detained for many hours by the Japanese were related by Mr. Sharples, who accompanied the injured man there and remained with him for several hours.

Mr. Tinkler, it will be recalled, died on June 7 as the result of wounds sustained during a fight with Japanese marines at the mill premises on June 6, when a group of Chinese strikers and strikebreakers were being escorted across the mill compound after having been involved in a fight on the company's pontoon.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Sharples stated in his evidence, he and other foreigners attempted to make a Japanese N.C.O. understand that some of the group of Chinese escorted by the marines were loyal workers. At that time Mr. Tinkler had appeared bleeding from the mouth.

Asked by the Coroner why he had armed himself, Mr. Sharples explained that when they had seen the coolies, armed with sticks, running towards the mill, with the Japanese marines walking behind, they had come to the conclusion that the Japanese were not affording the mill protection. His opinion was that the Japanese were allowing the coolies to attack the mill. As he thought that the foreigners might be attacked, they armed themselves as a precautionary measure.

Bleeding from Mouth

They had seven Webleys, he added but Tinkler's Mauser was his own private property. Instructions had been issued that the firearms were only to be used in case of urgent necessity. Tinkler had been placed in charge of the firearms and he had the authority to issue them at his own discretion.

Answering the Coroner, witness stated that he had not heard of any agreement made by the company with the Japanese that firearms could only be used with the prior consent of Commander Nojii.

As Tinkler arrived, bleeding from the mouth, he stated, Stott, Chadwick and himself were trying to make the Japanese N.C.O. understand that

No Action on Protest

In reply to a correspondent as to what action the Japanese had taken regarding Sir Herbert Phillips' protest over the killing of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, the naval spokesman at yesterday's press conference said that he had no comment to make.

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some of the Chinese were loyal people. The N.C.O., however, did not appear to understand. At this point Tinkler threatened the man with his gun and told him to take his men away, witness added, while Stott, Chadwick and himself tried to separate the company's launch crew from the gang of coolies. They were prevented, however, by the Japanese N.C.O.

Threatened Commander

Around about this time another bunch of marines were arriving from the direction of the mill. "This caused Tinkler to start flourishing his gun again and all the time we were trying to pacify him, but he threatened to hit us if we did not leave him alone," Mr. Sharples went on. By this time the Japanese had encircled them and witness saw Commander Nojii approaching them. At this point he stated to the others that as the Commander could speak English they could come to an arrangement.

As Commander Nojii approached them Tinkler threatened him with his gun and told him to take his men away. The Commander then went outside the circle of marines, who loaded their rifles and pointed them in the direction of witness and the other foreigners. "After about half-a-minute Commander Nojii beckoned me to go to him and he then asked me how the trouble had started and I was trying to explain to him when Stott joined us," witness added. "Stott and I explained that when the launch arrived with our loyal people the strikers came from sampans and joined our loyal people on the pontoon. All of them were placed together by the Japanese marines and were allowed to enter the mill."

Struck by Commander

Witness and Stott then asked Commander Nojii why he had allowed his people to let the strikers enter the mill and his reply was that if he had stopped them the trouble would have been much greater. At that time there was a scuffle and Stott and witness went towards Tinkler and asked him what was the matter. His reply was that he wanted to go to breakfast but the Japanese would not allow him to do so.

"I then left him with the intention of asking permission from Commander Nojii for his being allowed to go to breakfast," said Mr. Sharples, "when I heard another scuffle, I then turned round and saw a marine picking up Tinkler's gun while six or seven marines started to beat him with their rifles. From what I saw they were using the flat of their bayonets. I ran to his assistance, shouting to the Japanese to stop and by the time I had reached him he was in a semi-kneeling position.

Chadwick was also there at this time, and with the aid of one or two marines we lifted him to his feet. Commander Nojii then came up and struck him three or four times, although I did not see what he was using, I asked Commander Nojii to stop and he did so. The marines then pulled Tinkler in the direction of the mill and he fell on the ground and was dragged about twenty-five yards by his arms and legs."

Pain in Stomach

Mr. Sharples added that he asked Commander Nojii where Tinkler was being conveyed and was told that he would be taken to the Japanese military hospital. The Commander agreed that witness could accompany Tinkler to the hospital, and he allowed Stott to go as well. After Tinkler had been dragged for about twenty-five yards he got to his feet, but witness did not see if he was assisted or not.

Tinkler then walked to the outside gate, being assisted by witness on the right side and a Japanese on the left. There was blood on his clothes by his left back. Once outside they entered a motor car and as soon as they arrived at the hospital a Japanese surgeon began to examine Tinkler. After taking off all his clothes he began to stitch his wounds and while this was being done Tinkler complained of pains in his stomach. The time, witness said, would be about 9.30 a.m.

Not Deep

"The doctor said in English that his wounds were not deep," Mr. Sharples went on, "and later he would be all right. The largest wound he said was lengthways and did not touch his stomach. When his wound had been dressed I asked the doctor if I could take Tinkler back to the mill and he replied 'No, he must stay here for medical attention.' Tinkler was then taken to a room in the back and laid across two or three camp beds. They provided him with a pillow and a blanket and Tinkler asked for a drink of brandy."

Continuing, Mr. Sharples stated, "The doctor said that he did not want to give him brandy as he was afraid it would make him worse and he was given a drink of water instead. Tinkler and I were then left alone until about 12 o'clock and he again complained about pain in his stomach. I went to see the doctor but he had gone to tiffin."

The doctor came back at about 12.45 when I told him that Tinkler was complaining about his stomach. I asked for a morphia injection and the doctor said that he could not give one as he was afraid that his heart could not stand it. He then went to look at Tinkler and explained the reason why he could not give him morphia. Tinkler then asked for a sleeping injection and the doctor gave him this."

Revolver Snatched Away

Witness then told Tinkler that he was going to leave him to go to Shanghai to have him removed and he consented. He then asked the doctor if he could leave the place and received an answer in the affirmative when someone spoke to the doctor in Japanese and he then stated that witness could not go. At about 2.30 some officers came in with a Japanese in plain clothes and the latter informed witness that it was not necessary for him to stay.

He then left and went to the mill and from there to the Shanghai office, where he reported to the directors. Here he pointed out that although Tinkler's wound had been treated, he should be removed as he was complaining about pains in his stomach.

Questioned by the Coroner, Mr. Sharples stated that when he had run towards the group of Chinese at the mill he had had his revolver in his hand, but when he had realized what the position was he had put it in his pocket. There it had remained until the time Tinkler was disarmed. As he was attempting to stop the marines beating Tinkler a Japanese came and snatched it from his pocket, breaking the lanyard, which was hanging around his neck.

At this stage the Coroner adjourned the enquiry until 10 a.m. today.

JUN 15 1939

Sailors Dragged Tinkler

HERE are photographs of some of the main characters of the Tinkler affair, in which the Briton was killed by Japanese naval sentries at the Pootung Point plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company. The top picture shows Lieutenant-Commander Munesuke Noji, in command of the Pootung squad of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. Noji was the man who deliberately put his hand on the bayonet of a Seaforth Highlander when British troops were originally sent to the property and suffered a cut when the Seaforth drew the bayonet away. Below, Richard Maurice Tinkler lying in agony on the floor, after Japanese bayonets had cut five holes eight to ten inches long in his intestines. The Japanese doctor paid no attention to the internal wounds, but merely sewed up the external ones, with the result that Mr. Tinkler suffered terrible internal bleeding which gave him no chance of life when competent foreign surgeons finally had a chance to tackle the wounds in the proper way. These pictures appeared in the Tairiku Shimpō, run by the Japanese army.



Serious Wound Not Recognized

**Cmdr. Noji Hits Tinkler
Several Times
On Face**

The Japanese doctor who examined the late Mr. R. M. Tinkler at the Japanese military hospital in Pootung, after he had been bayoneted by Japanese marines on June 6, said that the wounds were not deep and that he would be all right in no time, revealed Mr. John Sharples, spinning supervisor of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, in his testimony at the inquest into the death of the British mill supervisor which was resumed in HBM court this morning before Coroner C. H. Haines.

Sharples accompanied Tinkler to the Japanese hospital, where he was taken about an hour and a half after the fracas in which he was wounded. The doctor there, merely treating the wounds as superficial, stitched them up, saying that the largest wound, which was lengthways, had not touched the victim's stomach.

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Victim Complains

While his wounds were being attended Tinkler complained of pains in his stomach, to which the doctor, although he spoke and understood English, paid no attention, according to Mr. Sharples.

After the wounds were dressed, Sharples and Tinkler were left alone together, Tinkler still com-

plaining about the pains in his stomach. As he seemed to grow worse about 12 noon, Mr. Sharples tried to get the doctor again, but couldn't reach him as he was having tiffin.

Sleeping Potion

The doctor came at 12.45 and gave Tinkler a dose of sleeping potion. Sharples asked for permission to leave, and the doctor granted him this permission, but changed his mind when someone spoke to him in Japanese. Sharples remained there until the Japanese officials arrived at the hospital at 2.30 p.m., when he left and reported the matter to his employers.

Previously Sharples had testified how Tinkler, Chadwick, Stott and himself had been surrounded by a group of Japanese marines when Commander Noji arrived on the scene. Tinkler threatened Commander Noji with his gun and told him to get the marines off the premises, whereupon Noji withdrew to the outer fringe of the circle.

Beaten By Marines

The Japanese officer beckoned to Sharples who came up to him and told him what had taken place. While they were talking a scuffle took place within the circle and Sharples saw Tinkler in a semi-kneeling position being beaten by the rifle barrels of several Japanese marines.

"I ran towards the fracas, crying out at the Japanese marines to stop. Commander Noji then came up to Tinkler and struck him three or four times. I asked Commander Noji to stop, which he did" said Sharples.

Dragged Along Ground

The Marines then commenced to drag Tinkler along the ground for about 25 yards. "Where are they taking him?" Sharples asked the Japanese commander. "To the hospital" was the reply.

Tinkler then got to his feet and supported by Mr. Sharples and a Japanese marine, was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Sharples was the only witness to testify this morning. The inquest was adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JUN 15 1939

TROUBLES SAID ARRANGED AGAINST BRITISH PLANTS

Butler Hits "Ta Tao" As Instigators

(Havas)

LONDON, June 14.—Conservative M. P. Adrian Charles Moreing today accused Japanese authorities of organizing special parties to "support and encourage industrial disputes" in British mills in the Shanghai area.

He charged the Nipponese with "deliberately arranging" strikes in the International Settlement of Shanghai and in the Japanese-occupied suburban areas "for the purpose of placing Japanese military guards in possession of the British properties."

Speaking in the House of Commons before an interested assembly, he urged that steps be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Directed By "Ta Tao"

In reply, Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that Mr. Moreing's account of the situation was "not quite accurate."

Representations, he added, had been made against strikes in British-owned factories near Shanghai since these strikes were directed by the Japanese-sponsored Pootung administration with the participation of Japanese elements.

"The facts are," he continued, "that as a result of anti-British agitation, a number of strikes has recently occurred in British-owned factories situated in the neighborhood of Shanghai but outside the International Settlement."

Japanese Elements Connected

"This agitation appears to be directed by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese administration of Pootung and there is reason to believe that certain Japanese elements are actively connected with it."

"The circumstances in which Japanese marines were called to restore order in one of the factories in question was already explained in an answer given on Monday."

"Representations have been made both to the local Japanese authorities by His Majesty's Con-

sul-General in Shanghai (Sir Herbert Phillips) and to the Japanese Government by His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokyo (Sir Robert Leslie Craigie) requesting that early steps should be taken to put a stop to the activities in question."

"Prestige To Britain"

After Mr. Butler concluded his statement, Mr. Moreing made a further declaration, stating that it was his firm opinion that the strikes he had referred to were not "bona fide" strikes at all.

Mr. Ben Smith, Laborite of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, then asked, "When will the Government assert the prestige of Britain?"

He received no reply.

Tokyo Delays Reply

(Reuter's Agency)

LONDON, June 14.—The reply to the representations made to the Japanese Government on June 6 is being awaited, regarding the action of the Nanking Government in endeavoring to insist on certificates from the Japanese authorities before clearance to inland ports is granted to British ships.

This statement was made in the House of Commons today by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

JUN 14 1939

Assault Protests Not Answered

Japanese Ignore Notes On Britons Hit In Shanghai

While the hearing of the inquest upon Mr. R. M. Tinkler, killed by Japanese bayonets in Pootung last week, opens at the British Court this afternoon, no answer has as yet been received from the Japanese authorities regarding the British protest over the affair, thus adding to the long list of assaults on British subjects over which the Japanese have given no satisfaction.

Many British subjects have been assaulted by Japanese military and naval men since the start of hostilities and these affairs, instead of decreasing, are still continuing. There are at least five assault cases this year for which no satisfaction has been given.

British Soldier Hit

Apart from the Tinkler case, the most recent affair took place on May 23, when two Japanese civilians assaulted a British soldier on Brenan Road. The soldier was on traffic duty, and stopped the car containing the Japanese so that a truck could pass, whereupon the Japanese attacked the soldier who did not, however, stick a bayonet into either of the Japanese.

Mr. A. H. Samson, Assistant Commissioner, SMP, was assaulted by an officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in the General Hospital, where Mr. Samson had gone after the fatal crash in which Mr. Bertram Lillie was killed, on April 24. A week before this Mrs. A. C. Davis, Japanese born wife of a local British journalist, was hit on the face and insulted, on the Garden Bridge, by a Japanese consular policeman.

S.M.P. Men Assaulted

Other outstanding cases include the assault, on April 1 of this year, of Senior Warder A. S. Whitaker, of the Shanghai Municipal Gaol Staff.

There are two cases outstanding from last year and the previous year, in which S.M.P. men were struck. On January 6, 1938, Probationary Sergeant A. R. Turner, was assaulted by Japanese soldiers on the perimeter, while as far back as December 26, 1937, Detective Inspector G. J. Bennett was actually assaulted on the premises of the Japanese Naval Landing Party headquarters, where he had voluntarily gone to give explanations of a previous affair.

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JUN 13 1939

The Readers' Forum

Simple Harakiri

To the Editor:

Richard Maurice Tinkler "ran into" the bayonets of the Japanese bluejackets; that is how the Japanese spokesman explained the stab wounds which caused the death of the British employee of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill.

Don't laugh. It is a serious case of harakiri. Haven't we had enough testimonies by inebriated drivers of lampposts "running into" the motorcar? And, isn't the Japanese self-defense here, the "Incident," a clear case of the whole Chinese nation "running into" the combined forces of Army, Navy and Air of His Imperial Japanese Majesty?

The British have lodged a protest and will present demands. Let us tell them: "Don't be reasonable, whatever you do! Ask for the moon, you won't get anything anyway." Have the Japanese ever stopped to ask themselves whether they are reasonable when making their demands? It costs nothing to ask, but it has been expensive for third powers here, because these have not been quick and strong enough with their protests and demands, because they have been too anxious to be reasonable in this unreasonable world.

Don't be reasonable!

Yours sincerely,

SOURPUSS

Shanghai, June 10, 1939

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JUN 7 1939

Briton Seriously Wounded in Affray with Japanese

Mr. R. M. Tinkler Seized at Lun Chong Mill Following Strike Incident; Fired at Officer, Japanese Allege

ACCUSED of firing a shot from a pistol at an officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party as a detachment of sailors was escorting a crowd of Chinese strikers and strikebreakers, who had been fighting, across the compound of the British-owned Lun Chong mill at Pootung Point, and of threatening Lieut.-Commdr. Munesuke Noji, Commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung, with the weapon, Mr. R. M. Tinkler, aged 45, British labour personnel officer of the mill, though seriously wounded by members of the Landing Party, was detained in Pootung all day yesterday, and was only brought to Shanghai late last night to be rushed to the General Hospital, where an emergency operation was performed. Japanese marines stood outside the operating theatre while Mr. Tinkler was being operated upon. Two Japanese naval surgeons and two German surgeons performed the operation.

It was understood that Mr. Tinkler is suffering from a scalp wound, three stab wounds in the abdomen, and a stab wound in the leg. In a statement by the Japanese naval spokesman last night, it was stated that Mr. Tinkler had been hit with the butt of a rifle, and no mention was made of any stabbing.

The spokesman revealed that it had not been decided whether Mr. Tinkler would be handed over to the British authorities or whether he would be tried by a Japanese military tribunal. In connection with the affair Mr. Y. Miura called at H.M. Consulate at 5 p.m. yesterday and lodged a "very energetic protest," reserving the right of future demands upon the British authorities.

At the press conference the spokesman stated: "A new incident occurred at the Lun Chong mill this morning (Tuesday). From May 24 the Japanese Naval Landing Party, acting on the request of the British authorities, have been protecting the property. On May 25 British Army troops, which were in the mill, were withdrawn and on May 27 a number of the Japanese Naval Landing Party entered the mill in order better to protect the property.

"On May 30 an understanding was reached between the Japanese Naval authorities and the manager of the mill in the presence of the Brigade Major of the British Forces regarding the following points: the Japanese Naval Landing Party agreed to protect the Lun Chong mill without any partiality; the Landing Party was to be withdrawn as soon as conditions permitted; in case of trouble the Japanese authorities would take steps to deal with it.

Millhands Fight

"There were also detailed agreements as to how notice would be given to the Japanese Forces in case of trouble. On May 31 a telephone was established between the Naval Landing Party Headquarters in Pootung and the mill, following which the Landing Party was withdrawn. In addition the Japanese Naval Landing Party established a lookout at a point where they could look down on the property and they kept sufficient men ready to deal with any emergency that might arise. This was an exceptionally kind measure.

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"At about 7.50 a.m. today (Tuesday) Chinese millhands not participating in the strike arrived at the pontoon from the International Settlement. About 30 strikers who, apparently had been lying in wait near by on another sampan, began attacking the workers with sticks as soon as they arrived.

"The Landing Party lookout upon seeing this, sent ten sailors with an officer in charge to the pontoon to put a stop to the fight which was going on between the strikers and strikebreakers, who were herded together and escorted by the Japanese sailors to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters.

"Carried Pistols"

"In doing so they had to pass through the Lun Chong property and as they were marching there they approached the offices of the mill. About ten Britons appeared from the offices of the mill and three of them carried pistols. About fifteen of those Chinese who had been herded together (later found to be strikers) ran away from the group and headed for the power plant of the mill.

"The officer then detailed six sailors to pursue these 15 men to prevent them from running away and doing damage to the power plant. The officer left four men in charge of the remainder and went himself in the direction of the power plant. At this time the British employees of the mill approached the sailors and asked that the men working at the mill be handed over. This was refused. The British employees then began wrestling with the sailors in an attempt to get their rifles away.

"One shot was fired at the sailors by one of these Britons (Tinkler) and he then ran in the direction of the power plant. On approaching the Japanese officer in charge of the party he seized the officer's right forearm with his left hand and then pressed the gun against the officer and told him to get out from the plant. By that time the strikers who had run away had been rounded up outside the power plant by the six sailors.

Alleged Actions

"The Japanese officer in charge of the small party then asked for reinforcements and at the same time the Battalion Commander, who was about to leave the Battalion Headquarters to go to the Naval Landing Party Headquarters in Shanghai, received a request from the mill that help was needed as trouble had broken out.

"The Battalion Commander then sent reinforcements which arrived at the mill at 8.10, arriving himself at 8.15. When he arrived on the scene the Briton with the gun pointed it at the Battalion Commander three times in succession, at the same time knocking him and threatening to kill him. In addition he went running around pointing his gun at officers and sailors.

Hit by Sailor

"In view of the danger involved of letting a man like that run around with a loaded gun a sailor seized the man and disarmed him. As shown by the preceding events the Landing Party showed admirable patience but this Englishman, who had been disarmed, then jumped upon the sailor and wanted to fight him.

"In view of this assault by this Briton another sailor seized his rifle and with the butt of the weapon hit him. The man was taken later to Battalion Headquarters. Previous to this there had been an understanding between the manager of the plant and the Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung that no arms should be used on the plant without an understanding being reached with the Commander. This was only natural, as the Landing Party had agreed to protect the property.

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"The man who discharged the pistol was named Tinkler, aged 45. In view of the fact that the Japanese had agreed to extend full protection to the property and had taken every precaution to prevent any damage to the property, in which they had been eminently successful, the action taken by this individual in attacking members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party must be regarded as a challenge and consequently as extremely serious.

Protest Lodged

"Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, at 5 o'clock this afternoon (Tuesday) called at the British Consulate where he lodged an energetic protest on this matter. The Consul-General has also reserved any future demands on the British authorities."

Immediately after the above statement by the spokesman numerous questions were asked in connection with the incident. The spokesman revealed that Mr. Tinkler had been treated for his injuries and had been detained in "protective custody." He had been able to walk from the mill to the Battalion Headquarters, the spokesman added.

There was no indication when he would be handed over to the British authorities. The pistol he had used, the spokesman continued, had been fired, as the barrel was dirty and a cartridge had been found. The action of the Japanese Commander in ordering his men not to fire showed tact and forbearance and there was no violence on the part of the Japanese.

Not Yet Arrested

There might have been others involved, he stated, but Tinkler had been the principal. Apparently the others had not attempted to stop him. Asked if the man's extraterritorial rights would be respected as the rights of some Japanese citizens, who had attacked American marines on August 13 last, had been respected, the spokesman stated that this incident could not be considered in the same light as this man had fired at a Japanese sailor.

It had not been decided whether he would be tried by the British authorities or by a Japanese military tribunal, he continued, as he had not yet been arrested. At this point a pressman asked, "An undeclared war, isn't it?"

All measures to protect the mill were still being taken, the spokesman added. No officials were allowed to visit the man and he would not be allowed to see anybody until the time came. The strikers and strikebreakers had been taken to Company H. Q. in Pootung.

Asked if it was possible that the European employees, seeing the sailors enter the mill, had come to a mistaken conclusion about the actions of the sailors, the spokesman replied, "They knew what was going on at the pontoon and that the Japanese sailors had taken the fighters. That is not the way to do it. You don't have to hit a sailor and take his rifle away from him."

The spokesman added that Tinkler had shouted "He's the commander. Let's kill him." Tinkler to say the least, was trying to antagonize the Japanese, the spokesman said.

Questioned yesterday afternoon by the "North-China Daily News" a British Consular official said that the incident was being studied and that an official had been despatched to Pootung to investigate. They had not received details of the incident and these would be forthcoming upon the official's return.

British Representations

Mr. Tinkler was released through representations made by British Consular authorities who accompanied him on his trip across the Whangpoo. Although no official information was given as to the terms for his release, there were indications that British authorities had tried to make everything clear for future reference before taking the wounded man across the river.

A foreign doctor went to Pootung with the officials and he accompanied Mr. Tinkler on the trip across the river, in the presence of Japanese officers. His presence indicated that Mr. Tinkler was examined by the doctor before he was sent across the river.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed at the Customs Jetty at 11.10 p.m. when the party arrived in a launch. Mr. Tinkler was carried in a stretcher by four Japanese soldiers to the waiting ambulance and in addition to British Consular representatives and police, there were several Japanese officers carrying swords and giving necessary instructions. The stretcher was placed on the ground for a few seconds and then Mr. Tinkler was taken into the ambulance which sped away to the hospital.

Mr. Tinkler was covered with a blanket. He looked pale and tired. He turned his head looking around and he could move his hands but he did not talk. Questioned by the reporter at the jetty a foreign colleague of the wounded man said that "he is wounded all right," refusing to give details. After the ambulance had gone the officials said good bye and the Japanese officers and men were seen returning to the launch in the river.

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JUN 7 1939

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45-Year-Old Briton's Condition Critical Following Operation

**Suffers Three Abdominal
Wounds In Incident
With Japanese**

**SENTRIES GUARD
OPERATION ROOM**

**Japanese File Protest;
British Authorities
Are Reticent**

Suffering from three abdominal stab wounds, one serious scalp wound and a badly bruised right leg, the result of an experience he had with the Japanese Naval Landing Party at Pootung yesterday morning, Mr. R. M. Tinkler, 45, British, former inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was hovering between life and death in the General Hospital last night.

He was brought to Shanghai from Pootung by officers of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, accompanied by British Vice-Consul J. M. Ford and Japanese Consul A. Uyama, about 11.40 p.m. An emergency ambulance of the Shanghai Fire Brigade was waiting for him on the Settlement side of the river and he was rushed immediately to the General Hospital.

Germans Operate

Medical examination made immediately after his arrival at the hospital revealed that Mr. Tinkler's condition was critical whereupon he was rushed to the operating room where an emergency operation was still underway at an early hour this morning.

Two German surgeons, Doctors Korte and Sundak, and two Japanese naval doctors were conducting the operation. Two Franciscan Sisters were assisting while two armed Japanese sentries stood guard duty directly outside the operating room door, indication that the Japanese authorities had not yet officially handed the British subject over to the British officials.

Mr. Tinkler was placed on the operating table about midnight and was still undergoing ether and the knife at 1.30 a.m. It was found that the stab wounds had punctured the intestines and he was not expected to live through the night.

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Mr. Tinkler was injured yesterday morning during the course of an incident involving himself and members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at Pootung. The affair occurred on the premises of the cotton mill of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Ltd., a British concern, near Pootung Point about 8 a.m.

Although the official British version of the incident was not released last night, it was reported in reliable circles that Mr. Tinkler was clubbed with a rifle butt in the hands of a Japanese soldier after he had allegedly threatened with a pistol Japanese naval officers and sailors said to have been engaged in breaking up a riot between mill strikers and strike-breakers.

British Investigate

British authorities, questioned by THE CHINA PRESS last night, stated that they had nothing to report other than the fact that a "thorough investigation of the incident will be made."

They admitted, however, that the Japanese consular authorities had lodged a protest with the British Consul-General, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, called on Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, at 5 p.m. yesterday and filed a verbal protest regarding Mr. Tinkler's alleged action in "threatening" Japanese officers and bluejackets with a pistol. One of two officers "threatened"

was Lieutenant-Commander Munesuke Noji, commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung, and the same man who reported about 10 days ago that he had been "threatened" by a Seaforth sentry with a bayonet.

Ford Crosses River

British Vice-Consul J. M. Ford, learning that Mr. Tinkler's condition was critical, contacted the Japanese Consulate-General last night and, accompanied by Japanese Consul A. Uyama, he made the trip to Pootung. Mr. Ford interviewed Commander Noji. As a result of this interview, Mr. Tinkler was placed aboard a launch and brought to Shanghai.

First intimation that the wounded man was being brought to Shanghai was received on the Settlement side of the Whangpoo River when a telephone call came from Pootung requesting the police to have an emergency ambulance on the Bund. The call arrived at 10.15 p.m. and the launch reached the Customs Jetty about one hour and 30 minutes later.

When the ambulance was first called, attendants were told that they would proceed to the Country Hospital with the wounded man. It is understood, however, that his condition was too critical to make the long trip while at the same time, Japanese authorities expressed a desire to have the man sent to a hospital north of Soochow Creek.

Mystery Wounds

Just how Mr. Tinkler got three abdominal stab wounds was not made clear last night. Japanese reports admitted that a Japanese sailor had struck the Briton with a rifle butt in an effort to subdue the man after he had been charged. But the fact remains that he had three serious stab wounds when he entered the General Hospital last night, according to the ambulance report. It also was a fact that he was held in detention by Japanese naval authorities at Pootung from about 8.20 a.m. until almost 11 p.m. yesterday.

14300

Circumstances leading up to Mr. Tinkler's detention were outlined by the Japanese naval landing spokesman at the regular Japanese press conference last night. He recalled that the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung had agreed to protect the mill property on May 24, following a request to that effect by the British consular authorities.

Understanding Said Reached

On May 25, the British soldiers who were guarding the property were withdrawn, and on May 27, a small detachment of Japanese bluejackets were stationed on the property. On May 30, the spokesman declared, an understanding had been reached between the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the management of the mill regarding protective measures. This accord had been concluded, the spokesman stated, in the presence of Major S. R. Hunt, brigade major of the British forces in the Shanghai area, whereupon the Japanese

sailors in the mill had been withdrawn. A small unit, however, was maintained near the mill with a lookout overlooking the property, he said, adding the Japanese Navy had gone "out of its way to accord protective protection to the property."

Japanese Version

"About 7.40 a.m. yesterday," said the Japanese spokesman, "some 40 millhands—not strikers—arrived at the mill pontoon." He indicated that these men were strike-breakers.

"About 30 mill strikers were waiting in a sampan nearby when they saw the strike-breakers," he continued. "The strikers rode to the pontoon and attacked the workers with sticks.

"The Japanese landing party thereupon communicated with the officer in charge and had about 10 Japanese sailors proceed to the pontoons to stop the fight. The sailors jumped over the wall to get to the pontoon.

"Eventually," continued the Japanese spokesman, "the workers and strikers were herded together and escorted by Japanese sailors to the Japanese Landing Party Headquarters. They passed through the Lun Chong property approaching the offices of the mill, and at this point about 10 Britons appeared from the mill offices, three of whom were carrying pistols.

Chase After Strikers

"As they did so," the Japanese spokesman declared, "about 15 of the strikers started to run away from the group of rioters and headed for the power plant of the mill, whereupon the Japanese officer detailed six of the 10 sailors to pursue the strikers, both to prevent them from running away and from causing damage to the power plant.

"The officer left four sailors in charge of the rioters and went in the direction of the power plant.

"At this point," declared the spokesman, "the 10 British employees of the mill approached the four sailors in charge and sought to take over the rioters.

"A British employee (Tinkler) wrestled with the sailors in an attempt to get their rifles," the Japanese naval spokesman charged, and then added:

"He hit the sailors and one shot also was fired at the sailors. The man (Tinkler) who fired the shot, ran in the direction of the power plant and approached the Japanese officer in charge.

14107

"Seized Officer's Arm"

"He seized the officer's right forearm with his left hand and pressing his gun into the officer's ribs, told him to 'get out of the plant,'" the Japanese naval spokesman alleged.

"By this time," continued the spokesman, "the runaway strikers, who had got into the power plant, had been rounded up outside the plant by the six Japanese sailors. Meanwhile, the Japanese officer in charge asked headquarters for reinforcements.

"At the same time," declared the spokesman, "the Japanese battalion commander, who was about to leave Pootung for Shanghai, heard of the trouble at the mill and that help was needed, so he sent reinforcements. These arrived at the mill at 8.10 a.m. while the battalion commander himself arrived at 8.15 a.m.

"When the battalion commander arrived on the scene," asserted the Japanese spokesman, "a British subject (Tinkler), with a gun, pointed his weapon at the battalion commander three successive times, all the while insulting him."

At a later period during the Japanese press conference last night, it was said by the spokesman that Tinkler cried:

"He's the commander. Let's kill him."

The spokesman continued that the British subject, meaning Tinkler, threatened to kill the battalion commander and that he pointed his gun at various other Japanese sailors and officers.

Tinkler Said "Dangerous"

"At this point, the Japanese spokesman started referring to Tinkler as a dangerous character." said he:

"In view of the danger involved in letting a man like that run around with a loaded gun, a Japanese sailor seized the Briton and disarmed him."

"As shown by preceding events," the Japanese spokesman claimed, "the Japanese Naval Landing Party had shown unusual patience, but the disarmed Briton jumped on the sailor and wanted to fight him."

"In view of this assault," continued the spokesman, "another Japanese sailor hit the Briton with the butt of his rifle. The Briton was later taken to Japanese headquarters, where his injury was treated and where he is now being detained in protective custody."

"He was not seriously hurt since he was able to walk to headquarters from the scene of the disturbance," the Japanese spokesman said, and then, as an afterthought, added this illuminating remark: "He is not permitted to see any foreign visitors."

Understanding Claimed

It was at this point that the Japanese spokesman undertook to explain that previously, there had been an understanding between the manager of the plant and the Japanese that no arms were to be used in the plant without Japanese consent.

"In view of the fact that the Japanese naval authorities had agreed to extend full protection to the mill property and had taken unusual precautions to do so," declared the Japanese spokesman, "the action taken by the Briton in attacking a member of the Japanese Naval Landing Party must be regarded as a challenge and as being extremely serious."

Incidentally, the officer involved in this affair is Lieutenant Commander Munesuke Noji, commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung, and the same officer who accused a Seaforth sentry of having wounded him with a bayonet recently.

He goes without saying that the sensational statement made by the Japanese naval spokesman tonight brought forth a barrage of questions from the foreign newsmen present.

In answering these questions, the spokesman declared that "there is no indication that Tinkler will be handed over to the British at the present time."

Pistol Seized

He also stated that there was nothing to indicate that Tinkler's breath smelled of liquor at the time of the incident. But he did maintain that the pistol Tinkler used was seized and that the barrel indicates that it had been fired. He also claimed that the cartridge case had been found.

No confirmation could be obtained from other sources tonight that a shot actually had been fired by Tinkler.

The most important question raised by the newsmen was whether or not Mr. Tinkler's extraterritorial rights will be respected.

"They will be taken into consideration," the spokesman declared.

"Will they be taken into consideration in the same way as the United States Marines respected the Japanese extraterritorial rights when, on last August 13, Japanese were taken into custody?" a correspondent wanted to know.

"Not In Same Light"

"They cannot be discussed in the same light," said the spokesman tersely, although a Japanese member of the special service section threatened Sergeant "Slug" Marvin, of the 4th U.S. Marines when the incident of last August 13 occurred.

"Will Mr. Tinkler be brought before a Japanese military tribunal or turned over to the British authorities for questioning?" another foreign correspondent inquired.

"That has not yet been decided," the spokesman replied.

Regarding Mr. Tinkler's extraterritorial rights, the Japanese spokesman said that "the possibility of his rights not being respected was a difficult question since Tinkler has not yet been arrested, but is only being detained in protective custody."

It was at this point that one foreign correspondent piped up with the brilliant remark that this might be something "like an undeclared war."

"Treatment Different"

Continuing, the spokesman said that "when the time comes Tinkler will be allowed to see visitors. At present he is not being permitted to see anyone."

In answer to a correspondent who asked whether refusal to permit Tinkler to see anyone isn't "like arrest," the spokesman replied that he "treatment is entirely different."

Also being held at Japanese Naval Landing Party headquarters in Pootung tonight are the workers and strikers involved in the scrap on the pontoon yesterday morning—the original rioters. But there are no Japanese troops at the Lun Chong Mill at present, the spokesman added.

In conclusion, the Japanese spokesman voiced his own private opinion that "probably Tinkler is a very vicious individual."

JUN 7 1939

Briton Succumbs To Stab Wounds In Pootung Clash

OPERATION FAILS TO SAVE COTTON MILL EMPLOYEE

Lun Chong Official Dies In Hospital

Mr. R. M. Tinkler died in the General Hospital at 5.30 a.m. today.

Brought to the hospital last night from Pootung by two members of the British Consulate-General staff, he was found to be suffering from two bayonet wounds in the abdomen which had caused many wounds in the intestines and bowels and a haemorrhage. He had lost a great deal of blood and had small chance from the first.

Dr. W. Korce, German, and Dr. Reidar Sundbak, Norwegian, performed the operation, assisted by three Japanese surgeons.

Fight In Pootung

A former inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and holder of a British Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry during the Great War, when he served in the Royal Fusiliers, Mr. Tinkler was a native of Grange-over-Sands in Lancashire. He had been in the employ of the China Printing and Finishing Company for some years, and was 45 years of age.

His wounds were received yesterday in the course of a fight at the Pootung Point plant of his firm, where a strike has been in progress for some days. Some sort of a scrap broke out yesterday afternoon in which the Japanese allege Mr. Tinkler fired a pistol at an officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, who had guaranteed to the British authorities that they would protect the place.

Bayonet Wounds

The Japanese disarmed Mr. Tinkler, but it is not known whether they bayoneted him before disarming him or afterwards. His wounds included one in the scalp and another in the leg.

Japanese authorities at first refused to hand Mr. Tinkler over to the British authorities, but finally he was allowed to be brought to Shanghai.

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CHINA PRESS.

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JUN 4 1939

**Lun Chong Strikers
Present Owners With
8 Political Demands**

Eight of the 10 demands presented to the China Printing and Finishing Company, British managers of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, are political in nature, according to a Chinese report yesterday.

With the exception of two demands, which ask for the increase of wages and an improvement of working conditions, the list is completely political, including a demand for the "protection" of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill in Footung by the puppet police force.

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JUN 13 1939

Pootung Mill Hands Openly Blame Puppets

"City Gov't" Agents Said Deliberately Fostering Strike

How striking workers of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill in Pootung were prevented from returning to their work on June 5 by alleged agents of the "Shanghai City Government" was set forth in a letter sent to a local Chinese daily yesterday by representatives of the workers.

Following the amicable settlement between the disputing parties, the letter stated, a large number of workers arrived at the factory on the morning of May 29 to report to work but discovered that "puppet agents" had already been posted near the entrances around the compound.

The workers' attempts to gain admittance into the factory, the letter added, were forcibly resisted by these agents, while Japanese troops who patrolled the area for the alleged purpose of protecting the property against trespassing strikers, stood by without interfering.

Keep Close Watch

For several days following the June 5 effort to return to work, puppet agents in large numbers were stated to have kept a day and night watch around the factory so that workers who arrived as early as 5 o'clock in the morning were prevented from entering their place of employment.

During the many melees between workers and puppet agents, the former, according to the letter, sustained several casualties. Rumors were also spread around the plant that if work should be resumed, the agents would rush the factory compound and forcibly halt operations.

Asserting that the workers were in a destitute condition, the letter urged "the kind public" to mediate on their behalf so that they might again return to employment.

Anti-British Activities

Meanwhile, the bogus regime in Shanghai continued its efforts to stir up anti-British sentiments with the organization of the "New Shanghai Anti-British League" in Pootung. Over the week-end, several parades of workers and hired loafers were staged, while participants distributed thousands of anti-British leaflets.

Entrances to both the new and old plants of the British-owned factory were still guarded by Japanese soldiers and puppet police and as a result, workers could not enter the plant.

Agents At Waterfront

Along the riverfront of the factory, members of the "workers' organization" were stationed to scrutinize any workers who attempted to get near the entrances.

Another report stated that Chinese workers, numbering about 20, who were arrested by Japanese troops during the Tientsin incident last Tuesday, had been released.

As a condition of release, the workers were forced to promise that they would not return to the factory for the duration of the strike, the report added.

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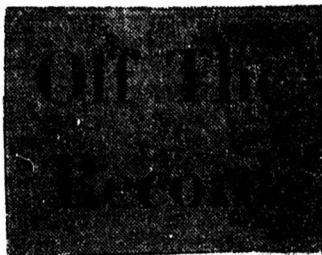
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JUN 13 1939

**Bribes**

Anti-British demonstrators at Footung are being liberally paid by their sponsors, according to the report we received. The amount of money passed out to each individual demonstrator is different, but everyone who is willing to join the campaign against Britain and British interests, we are told, are being given some sort of monetary compensation. One report says that the laborers are being paid \$30 a month for not working for the British mills.

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 11 1939

Miura Given British Note On Agitators

Consul General Affirms
Verbal Protest In
Footung Acts

**ELIMINATION OF
ARMED MEN ASKED**

Strong Complaint Made
On Expressions In
Sin Shun Pao

Confirming his verbal representations Thursday morning to Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General here, on Friday addressed an official note to Mr. Miura, it was learned yesterday.

The note, as did the verbal representations which preceded it, and which were exclusively reported by THE CHINA PRESS Friday, referred to the presence of armed Japanese plainclothesmen in the immediate neighborhood of the China Printing and Finishing Company's print works at Pei Lien Ching Creek in Footung.

These bands, it was stated, had intimidated Chinese laborers desiring to resume work following the settlement of the strike. They also fired on two members of the company's British staff who had appeared outside the works with a view to encouraging the workers' return.

Cause Plant To Close

As a result of this unmolested activity of these armed bands, the note pointed out, it has been found necessary to close the print works altogether for the time being.

The written protest also requested the suppression of armed bands and agitators operating in the vicinity of the print works, and also the full protection by Japanese armed forces of the British staff still residing at the company's print works and cotton mill at Footung Point.

The suppression of the activities of agitators near the Footung Point mill, and the cessation of at present widely-spread anti-British agitation and propaganda, also were requested in the note.

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Propaganda Hit

The protest asked for the prevention of anti-British processions and parades in Pootung, and of the affixing of posters and distribution of literature of an anti-British nature.

The suppression of anti-British organizations, such as the Ta Min Hui, was also requested in the note.

Of particular interest is that the note for the first time officially directed the attention of the Japanese authorities to anti-British agitation here in the Japanese-controlled Chinese-language newspaper, the Sin Shun Pao.

Referring to an article which appeared in the Sin Shun Pao last Wednesday, the note charged that its publication constituted a virtual incitement to violence against British interests. The appearance of this article, it was noted, was held by the British Consulate-General as particularly unfortunate insofar as it appeared the day after the events, which led to the tragic death of Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler.

Recalls British Action

Sir Herbert pointed to efforts which British authorities had made to suppress anti-Japanese propaganda in the British-owned Chinese press here, and requested that Mr. Miura reciprocate by taking similar action with regard to the Japanese-controlled Sin Shun Pao.

It will be recalled that on May 18 the British Consulate-General suspended two British-owned Chinese papers, the Wen Hui Pao and the Yih Pao, for two weeks.

The article published in the Sin Shun Pao referred to Britons as men who had come to China "with the ambition of robbers . . . their aim to squeeze price of labor to fill their pockets." It also advised against any settlement of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill strike, presenting its view that compromise meant total destruction.

Attention was directed to the Canton-Hongkong strike of 1927, and an appeal was made to workers to "follow the spirit of the Canton workers" in overthrowing "British imperialism in China."

British Protest

(Havas)

LONDON, June 10.—A new protest has been forwarded to Tokyo by His Majesty's Government in connection with the events which brought about the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, an employee of the British Finishing and Printing Co. in Shanghai, it was officially stated here today.

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 11 1939

London Said Drafting New Note Rejecting Nippon Demands

BRITISH REPRISALS BELIEVED CERTAIN

May Present Claims For Compensation On Tinkler Death

(United Press)

LONDON, June 10.—Tension between Britain and Japan continued to mount today as the British Government was reported drafting a new note to Japan flatly denying Japanese claims to the right to dominate the administration of foreign settlements in China.

The note, which was under consideration last week but delayed pending a clarification of Japan's intentions, probably will be worded in unmistakable terms and leave no doubt in Japanese Government circles that further Japanese attacks on British interests and nationals in China will meet with British reprisals, it was understood.

Tinkler Protest

The British Foreign Office disclosed that the protest handed Japanese authorities in Shanghai yesterday against the "unjustified" bayonet attack on the late Mr. R.M. Tinkler reserved Britain's right to present claims for compensation.

Japanese interference with British business interests in China, the Japanese blockade of the China coast, the anti-British campaign sponsored by Japan throughout Japanese occupied territory and the "limitation" of rights of British nationals in China by Japan were said to be driving the British Government toward a policy of retaliation.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JUN 11 1939

***New Protest Over Death
Of R. M. Tinkler***

London, June 10.

A new protest has been forwarded to Tokyo by His Majesty's Government in connection with the events which brought about the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, an employee of the China Printing and Finishing Co. in Shanghai, it was officially stated here today.—Havas.

JUN 11 1939

Armed Gang Intimidates Men At British Factory

**Written Protest Made by Consulate Against
Action in Pootung ; Propaganda Control Asked**

IN confirming his verbal representations made the previous day, Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General addressed a strongly-worded Note to the Japanese Consul-General on June 9, it was officially learned yesterday.

The Note referred to the presence of armed bands in the immediate vicinity of the China Printing and Finishing Co.'s plant at Pei Lien Ching, who had intimidated workers trying to resume work following settlement of the strike. Two members of the British staff of the plant were also fired upon by these bands, according to the Note, when they appeared outside the works with a view to encouraging the workmen to return. As a result of these intimidations, the Note continues, the Chinese employees had been unable to return to their work so that the owners of the plant were forced to close down altogether for the time being.

The suppression of these armed bands and agitators operating in the vicinity of the printing works, as well as the protection of British members of the staff, was also demanded. Furthermore, the suppression of agitators operating in the vicinity of the Pootung Point mill, was requested.

The Note also referred to the present anti-British agitation and propaganda at Pootung and demanded that this be stopped. The prevention of anti-British parades and the affixing of anti-British posters was also demanded in the Note, whilst a request was made that anti-British organizations such as the Ta Min Hui, be suppressed.

Anti-British Article

Attention is also drawn to the anti-British article which appeared in the "Sin Shun Pao", Japanese-owned Chinese language daily, on June 7 and in this connection H.M. Consul-General referred to the efforts which the British authorities had made in suppressing all anti-Japanese propaganda in British-owned Chinese-language newspapers. The Japanese Consul-General was requested to take a similar action in connection with the "Sin Shun Pao".

The article to which the British Consul-General refers, and which, according to the Note, contains a virtual incitement to violence against British interests, was regarded as particularly unfortunate inasmuch as it was published the day following the events which led to Mr. R. M. Tinkler's death as a result of bayonet-wounds sustained at the hands of Japanese bluejackets.

Tension Increases

London, June 10.

Tension between Britain and Japan continued to mount today as the British Government was reported drafting a new vote to Japan flatly denying Japanese claims to the right to dominate the administration of foreign settlements in China.

The Note, which was under consideration last week but delayed pending a clarification of Japan's intentions, probably will be worded in unmistakable terms and leave no doubt in Japanese Government circles that further Japanese attacks on British interests and nationals in China will meet with British reprisals, it was understood.

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Japanese interference with British business interests in China, the Japanese blockade of the China coast, the anti-British campaign sponsored by Japan throughout Japanese-occupied territory and the "limitation" of rights of British nationals in China by Japan were said to be driving the British Government toward a policy of retaliation.—United Press.

JUN 2 1920

Lun Chong Loses Second Briton Within 24 Hours

Hector McAllister Dies After Collapsing In Pootung

AUTOPSY SLATED FOR AFTERNOON

Evidence Of Foul Play Not Discovered At Hospital

Second British member of the Lun Chong Pootung Point staff to die within the day following the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, from bayonet wounds, Mr. Hector McAllister passed away last night.

In this case there are no signs of stab wounds or bruises, and at present his death remains a mystery. Dr. I. G. Anderson is to perform an autopsy this afternoon, following which the British Court Coroner will decide whether to hold an inquest.

Sitting At Table

Mr. McAllister was found last night sitting at a table at the China Printing and Finishing Company's cotton factory, slumped up and motionless. Other members of the foreign staff examined him, and decided to rush him to Shanghai.

Brought across by launch, Mr. McAllister was rushed by a fire department emergency ambulance to the Country Hospital, reaching there shortly after 11.30 p.m., when Dr. W. Korek examined him and pronounced him dead. It is believed that Mr. McAllister had been dead for over half an hour when he arrived at the hospital.

Excitement

While at present there is no indication as to how Mr. McAllister died, it is thought possible that the reason was heart failure occasioned by the excitement of the clash in which Mr. Tinkler received his fatal wounds, coupled with the hot and humid weather.

A native of Lancashire, Mr. McAllister was 35 years of age. He had joined the Lun Chong staff six years ago.

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JUN 8 1939

Plainclothesmen Firing In Pootung Intimidation

Firing shots in the air to discourage workers of the Lun Chong printing plant from returning to work, 50 troops of the Japanese-sponsored Pootung regime, wearing civilian clothes, demonstrated yesterday morning. A further demonstration took place this morning.

These fifty mixed in with Pootung riff-raff, apparently in support of an anti-British agitation. All this took place at the Pal Lien Ching Creek plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company, close to the Robert Dollar Wharf, and it is reported that one bystander, not a member of the Lun Chong staff, was wounded yesterday morning and had to be taken to hospital in Nantao.

This plant is not that at which Mr. R. M. Tinkler was fatally wounded by bayonets of Japanese sent to guard British property. Mr. Tinkler was wounded at the Pootung Plant cotton factory of the firm.

The British Consulate-General has not yet protested officially to the Japanese authorities over the killing of Mr. Tinkler, but a careful study of the whole affair is now being made. A Japanese version of Mr. Tinkler's death, offered at the Japanese press conference yesterday, said that Mr. Tinkler received his bayonet wounds when he ran into the bayonets of Japanese naval sentries.

JUN 8 1939

Setting A Fire

ON THE MORNING that Mr. R. M. Tinkler died at the General Hospital of wounds suffered as result of strike trouble at the British-owned China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung Point, an inflammatory editorial concerning this strike was published by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese language newspaper Sin Shun Pao.

In view of the great delicacy of mind registered by the Shanghai Municipal Council concerning even routine news reports in the Occidental-owned Chinese language press, we feel it may be a real service to call attention to the fact that the Sin Shun Pao seized this moment to denounce the ownership of the company in question as a spearhead of British imperialism, coming to China "with the ambition of robbers... their aim to squeeze the price of labor to fill their pockets."

The editorial in question argued against negotiation of the present trouble or any sort of agreement, declaring that compromise meant total destruction.

Attention was called to the Canton-Hong-kong strike of a decade ago and workers at the Chinese plant were urged to "follow the spirit of fellow-workers in Canton" in overthrowing "British imperialism in China."

There is of course nothing new of all this. It has been going on constantly in all territories under Japanese military domination. But since the Council is out for moderation on the part of the Chinese language press, and since we ourselves wholeheartedly subscribe to the policy of peace, order and international fellowship in trying times, we believe it may be serviceable to point out that free circulation in the foreign areas is being accorded an organ whose whole policy appears to be to stir up trouble for Japan's partners in Settlement control particularly Great Britain.

As to what is being done among the Japanese community by that precious organ the Tai-riku Shimpō, most readers of the daily press are in position to judge for themselves by the translations daily printed. A recent one refers to Britons at the printing plant as "uneducated hoodlums" whose "impertinence and violence represents the contempt and enmity of Britons as a whole towards Japan"—a lying statement in its every aspect, and one for which it is most regrettable that no legal recourse is available.

Wounds Eight to Ten Inches Long in Mr. Tinkler's Body

Inquest Reveals Infliction of Five Stab Wounds ; Dragged for About Thirty Yards

WOUNDS from eight to ten inches in length had been discovered as the result of a post mortem examination conducted on the body of the late Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler, labour superintendent of the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong mill at Pootung Point, who had died as the result of injuries sustained during a fight with Japanese marines at the mill premises on June 6, it was revealed in H. M. Coroner's Court yesterday afternoon when the inquest was resumed by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner. Also revealed was the fact that Mr. Tinkler had been bayoneted during a struggle with the Japanese marines at the mill and had been dragged by them about thirty yards before being allowed to walk.

Present at the enquiry were Mr. H. H. Thomas, H.M. Consul for Japanese Affairs; and Mr. John McNeill, who was instructed by the China Printing & Finishing Co. on behalf of the next of kin of deceased and on behalf of the firm.

The first witness, Dr. Wladimir Korec of 110 Szechuen Road, told the Coroner that at about 11 p.m. on June 6 he was called to the Japanese Military Hospital in Pootung and was conveyed there by launch. Here he saw Tinkler, who appeared to be in "a very bad state." He was perspiring profusely, and was in a cold sweat, witness added. In addition his hands were cold and he was almost without pulse.

"I looked at him and I gained the impression," Dr. Korec continued, "that he was suffering from very bad internal injuries. His body and some parts of his clothes were covered in blood and there was only one hope for him—an immediate operation to repair the internal injuries as far as possible." Tinkler, he stated, was taken to a launch on a stretcher by Japanese marines and was conveyed to the Customs Jetty. From there he was removed to the General Hospital by ambulance, witness having gone on ahead to see that everything was prepared.

Bleeding Badly

Tinkler arrived at the hospital at about 11.40 p.m., Dr. Korec told the Coroner, and an operation was commenced in the presence of his partner Dr. Sunsbak, and two Japanese surgeons from the Naval Landing Party who, later, were joined by another Japanese surgeon in uniform. "We opened the abdomen and on examining the intestines from the stomach to the end we found several perforations in the small intestines," he said. "I closed the perforations and then there were some other injuries in that part where the small intestines are. There was some blood from the sub-arteries in the tissue which holds the small intestines."

After stating that the sub-arteries had been closed Dr. Korec explained that inside the abdominal cavity he found liquid and coagulated blood. During the operation, he added, the patient was bleeding very badly and he had the impression that he would expire on the table. Saline and glucose were administered to assist the function of the heart, 1½ litres being given to the man.

The operation finished at about 2.15 a.m. on June 7 and at that time Tinkler had very little pulse. At 5.30 the same morning he died. Answering the Coroner Dr. Korec said that Tinkler had a lacerated wound on the head, and above the right hip there was a wound in the skin which had perforated the abdominal wall. A similar wound was on the left side of the body under the rib while the hands and forearm were covered with bruises.

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The Coroner—Had these injuries been treated?

Dr. Korec—Only one was treated superficially.

This was the wound on the right side where the skin had been stitched up. When I removed the stitches to investigate plenty of blood poured out from the wound. There was a small bandage around his head.

Asked if earlier treatment would have saved Tinkler's life, Dr. Korec stated "All the medical and surgical books state that the earlier an operation is performed in such a case the better the chance of recovery. In my opinion he would have had a very good chance of recovery had there been an early operation, especially as all the injuries were in the small intestines which are much less infectious than the large."

Dr. Ian George Anderson, in describing a post mortem examination he had made on Tinkler's body at the General Hospital on June 7, stated that he had conducted this in the presence of Dr. Korec, Dr. Sundsbak, Dr. Hertz and a Japanese doctor. His report, which was handed to the Coroner, revealed that there had been bruising on the left arm and shoulder, right forearm and hand and on the right leg. There were also drag marks on his back which had caused bruising and abrasions.

Five Stab Wounds

Tinkler had sustained one stab wound on the right flank of the abdomen, one stab wound on the left flank of the abdomen, on the right buttock, the right thigh and in the abdomen. These wounds in the abdomen were eight to ten inches in length. The term bayonet wounds was fit to describe these injuries the report stated.

An internal examination had revealed that there were two stab wounds in the abdominal cavity and many perforations in the intestines. Peritonitis was commencing around the wounds and the cause of death was shock and haemorrhage due to stab wounds in the abdomen. In all there were five stab wounds, the report stated, all of them probably having been caused by the same instrument or the same type of instrument. To cause the damage that they did considerable force must have been used. Answering the Coroner, Dr. Anderson stated that the marks on Tinkler's back were consistent with his having been dragged along the ground.

Shot Fired

William Brankin, a clerk employed by the China Printing & Finishing Co. at the Lun Chong mill, told the Coroner that at about 8 a.m. on June 6 he was looking out of the bathroom window and he noticed several Japanese marines running to the company's pontoon where there was a band of Chinese, several of whom appeared to be armed with sticks.

The Chinese, witness continued, were marched by the Japanese through the gateway and into the mill compound where they were halted about ten yards from the office buildings. Immediately they stopped several of the Chinese dashed towards the power house, witness going to his room to get dressed and go downstairs to see what was happening.

The next thing he saw was Mr. Tinkler coming out from the flats with a Mauser pistol in his hand walking towards the Japanese and Chinese. Witness again went back into his room and just as he was about to go downstairs again he looked through the window and saw Tinkler struggling with two Japanese marines. During this struggle he fired a shot.

At the Ground

Describing the firing of the shot Mr. Brankin explained that Tinkler held one of the Japanese marines off with his left hand while he turned away and fired at the ground. He then walked away towards the offices. When witness got downstairs he was ten or fifteen yards away from the offices while in the doorway were four other foreign employees—H. McAllister, W. F. Allen, A. M. Raskin, and Robitchek. At this time Japanese reinforcements were arriving.

Three other employees, J. Sharples, W. V. K. Chadwick and H. Stott, at this time were standing near the Japanese. "As the Japanese reinforcements were arriving Tinkler seemed to get angrier than ever," Mr. Brankin went on, and on occasions he pointed his pistol at the marines and officers. On each occasion either Chadwick or Sharples appeared to try and persuade him to adopt a more reasonable attitude. The Japanese then loaded their guns and surrounded the office buildings."

Bayonets Fixed

Bayonets were then fixed, he continued, and about ten others surrounded Tinkler, Sharples, Stott and Chadwick. After sometime Tinkler was disarmed by a marine, who jumped on his back and knocked his pistol to the ground. Tinkler tried to grab it but several of the Japanese commenced to beat him with their rifles and he was hit both with bayonets and the rifle butts. I saw him on the ground once and the Japanese still appeared to be beating him. He then got to his feet, and Sharples and Chadwick rushed in amongst the Japanese trying to push them on one side," witness stated.

"A few seconds later I saw Tinkler being dragged out by a crowd of Japanese and he appeared to be bleeding badly—his shirt was covered in blood at the time. Chadwick shouted for three of us to go and help him and three people made an attempt to go but were ordered to stop by the Japanese. Tinkler was dragged along the ground for about 30 yards towards the back of the mill. Sharples and Chadwick followed behind. The next time I saw Tinkler he was walking."

The Coroner—You are quite certain that he pointed his gun at the ground?

Witness—I'm positive, sir. He did not point the gun at anybody. Two marines were close to him and the next one was about ten yards away.

Mouth Bleeding

John Sharples, spinning supervisor at the mill, stated that at about 8 a.m. on June 6 he was having breakfast in the dining room when there was a commotion on the pontoon. Later he looked through a window on the South side and saw a band of coolies going in the direction of the power house. There were also two Japanese marines, who were "walking leisurely behind in the same direction."

At this period, he stated, Stott was also looking through the window and witness informed him that he was going to get a gun. "We both ran upstairs to Tinkler's room and asked him for a gun each. He gave Stott the keys to the box and at the same time he was preparing his own Mauser," Sharples continued. "Stott, having opened the box, they each took a gun while witness secured 15 rounds of ammunition. While they were doing this Tinkler left the room and witness was the last to leave.

"I ran towards the office buildings where the trouble was taking place," he stated, "and about half-way there I heard a shot. When I arrived at the spot where the Japanese and Chinese were I saw that this group contained a number of Number Ones, clerks and maintenance men and then Chadwick arrived and we tried to explain to a Japanese, who appeared to be an N.C.O., that these were loyal people. Tinkler then arrived from the direction of the mill and I noticed that his mouth was bleeding. He had his gun drawn."

At this stage Mr. Haines adjourned the inquest until 10 a.m. today.

JUN 15 1939

Municipality Official To Mediate In Mill Strike

Representatives Of Lun Chong Mill, Strikers, Gather
In Meeting At Office Of Mr. Chu Yu-chen;
10 Demands Made By 3,700 Workers

Acting upon a request for mediation, said to have been made by the China Printing and Finishing Company, proprietors of the strike-bound Lun Chong textile mills in Pootung, subsequently matched by the strikers, Mr. Chu Yu-chen, director of the political affairs bureau of the South Pootung Ward Office of the Special Municipality of Shanghai, yesterday afternoon called a meeting in his office between the embattled British employers and their Chinese workers, Japanese newspapers reported yesterday evening.

Representing the operators of the plants at this meeting, the newspapers said, were Dr. D. J. Sinclair, and two others, while the workers were represented by two men and one woman.

The Lun Chong firm, on June 10, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported, suddenly abandoned its attitude of disregarding the *de facto* authorities of Pootung and sought Mr. Chu's mediation. The latter declined to act unless the same request were made by the strikers.

When these also asked him to mediate, he agreed, the newspaper reported.

A set of 10 demands allegedly made by the 3,700 strikers at the firm's two plants were to form the basis for negotiation, the "Mainichi" stated.

The main difficulty in reaching an agreement, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said, would be the question of the workers alleged by the company to have instigated the strike. The Lun Chong side, the newspaper understood, wanted to dismiss them.

JUN 15 1939

Shanghai Troubles in House of Commons

Japanese Said Connected
With Mill Strikes

London, June 14.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons today by Mr. Adrian Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that, as a result of anti-British agitation, a number of strikes recently had occurred in British-owned factories situated in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

The strikes, Mr. Butler added, had occurred outside the International Settlement.

The agitation, he went on, appeared to have been directed by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese administration in Pootung. There was reason to believe that certain Japanese elements were actively connected with it.

Representations, Mr. Butler continued, had been made both to the local Japanese authorities, and to the Japanese Government in Tokyo, requesting that early steps be taken to put a stop to the activities in question.

Mr. Moreing asked if it were not a fact that parties had been organized by the Japanese Government to proceed to British mills, and to support and encourage industrial disputes; and if, as a consequence, disputes had arisen which were not actually bona fide strikes, but had been fomented by the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Butler replied that he had given the facts as brought to the attention of Lord Halifax.—*Reuter.*

JUN 10 1939

British Protest Made in Death Of Mr. R. M. Tinkler

Unnecessary Infliction of Bayonet Wounds, and Delay
In Affording Medical Attention Stressed in Note

STRESSING the fact that the bayonet wounds inflicted by Japanese sailors on Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler, labour superintendent of the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong mill, on Tuesday morning had been unnecessary and were the result of his death at the General Hospital on Wednesday morning, British Consular authorities lodged a strong protest with the Japanese authorities yesterday afternoon in connection with the man's death. Strongly worded, the protest referred to the failure of the Japanese authorities to provide adequate medical attention and their refusal to allow British officials to see the badly-injured man.

In the note the following points were noted, the "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday:

1. The unnecessary infliction of bayonet wounds which had resulted in Tinkler's death.
2. The failure of the Japanese authorities to make arrangements for adequate medical attention which might have saved his life.
3. The refusal of the Japanese authorities to allow the British Consular authorities to see Tinkler on the afternoon of June 6, and their refusal to allow a foreign doctor to be sent until many hours had elapsed, despite official and verbal requests for this purpose.

At the Japanese Press Conference yesterday, the Embassy spokesman stated that on Thursday Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General had called on Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, and protested against the anti-British movements in Japanese-controlled Pootung and requested Japanese co-operation in suppressing it.

Questioned on the Japanese attitude, the spokesman stated that due attention will be paid to Sir Herbert's request.

A correspondent suggested that the Japanese were in a position, having armed men in that area, to suppress the anti-British demonstrations, should they desire, to which the spokesman retorted that due attention would be given the strikers—even in England the authorities were squeamish about interfering in matters of capital and labour, and the present circumstances made the situation very difficult.

"If there is only a political tinge—capital and labour not being involved—will the Japanese prevent anti-British meetings; they are capable of doing so."

"Your question is delicately phrased," replied the spokesman "As long as peace and order are maintained, there probably will be no interference."

Funeral at Hungjao Cemetery

"At present Might Is Right" was the inscription on one of the numerous beautiful floral tributes seen at the funeral yesterday afternoon of the late Mr. Tinkler, at the Hungjao cemetery. The large number of persons awaiting the arrival of the coffin, indicated the popularity which the late Mr. Tinkler had enjoyed here.

About 20 members of the United Services Association Shanghai, of which the deceased had been a member, were present and eight from amongst them, acted as pall-bearers, whilst all of them wore their medals. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack and a wreath of poppies from the U.S.A. was then carried to the graveside where Dean Trivett officiated whilst many of those present were considerably moved as the coffin was lowered to its last resting place.

File
10/6

A Japanese in civilian clothes and thought to have been Lieutenant-Colonel Noji, who was the officer in charge of the Marines when the deceased was stabbed on Tuesday afternoon, stood by the lane of the cemetery and bowed reverently as the hearse passed him. He was wearing a large black brassard and a black tie and throughout the funeral services at the graveside stood behind a tombstone, some 10 feet behind Dean Trivett.

Almost the entire staff of the China Printing and Finishing Co. Ltd., were present whilst former comrades of the deceased who are members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, were also strongly represented.

On its way from the funeral parlours at 207 Kiaochow Road to the cemetery, the hearse was escorted by a police motor-cycle and a police car, whilst from the corner of Columbia and Rockhill Avenue a large number of foreign members of the Concession police stood at attention as the hearse passed. C.P.C.s were also stationed at 20 yards interval from that point to the cemetery as a mark of respect from the French Concession Police.

Funeral arrangements were in the hands of the International Funeral Directors. Amongst the many floral tributes received, where the following:

Mr. C. R. Hargreaves and Co-Directors of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., England; The Directors of The China Printing and Finishing Co., Ltd.; The Foreign Staff of the Lun Chong Cotton Mills; The Chinese Staff of the Lun Chong Cotton Mills; The Foreign Staff of the Lun Chong Print Works; The Staff of The China Printing and Finishing Co., Ltd.; C. Ashworth; The French Hospital, Pootung; Iris; The Officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police; T. D. Davy; The Bodega; Russian Staff; The Staff of the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police; Foreign and Chinese Staff of C.B.H.Q. (C-1) S.M.P.; Shanghai Police Recreation Club; Judicial Police Staff, Shanghai Special District Court and Legal Dept. S.M.C.; Foreign Staff, Gordon Road Police Station; Foreign Staff of Hongkew Police Station; Former Colleagues of Bubbling Well Police Station; Old Comrades at Sinza Station; Foreign Staff, Chengtu Road Police Station; Foreign Staff of Central Police Station; The Foreign Staff of West Hongkew Police Station; Comrades of Ward Road Gaol Staff; The Officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police; Print Works Russian Staff of China Printing and Finishing Company; Print Works Foreign Staff, China Printing and Finishing Company; 1919 November Draft; Friends in the Shanghai Fire Brigade; Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Lodge Erin, 463 I.C.; Deutsche Farben-Handelsgesellschaft Walbel and Co.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Streit; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith; Mr. A. Telfer; Mr. and Mrs. R. Picozzi; Mr. and Mrs. J. North; T. and H. Huddleston and C. Young; Mr. and Mrs. Headington; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Ferras; Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth; Mr. and Mrs. Emelianoff; Shu; No. 1 Cook; No. 1 Boy; and others.

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 10 1939

Second British Protest Now Being Prepared

British consular authorities are preparing another written protest to be delivered within the next few days to the Japanese Consulate-General. THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday. The protest will confirm verbal representations made by Sir Herbert Phillips to Mr. Yoshiaki Miura Thursday morning dealing, as exclusively reported by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, with the Japanese fosterage of anti-British agitation in Pootung.

The endorsement by Japanese armed forces of anti-British labor agitation in Pootung was protested verbally by Sir Herbert. It will be recalled, shortly before the King's birthday reception at the British Consulate-General Thursday morning.

On that occasion, Sir Herbert pointed to the action of armed Japanese plainclothesmen early Thursday morning in interfering with British-employed Chinese labor.

The British Consul-General requested Mr. Miura to take such steps as would be found necessary to prevent the recurrence of such activity by Japanese. He referred to an incident which occurred at the Lun Chong printing plant at the Pui Lien Ching Creek in Pootung, close to the Robert Dollar Wharf.

On this occasion, armed Japanese plainclothesmen prevented laborers from returning to the British-owned printing plant to work, although the strike had already been settled.

JUN 10 1939

Pootung Incidents Reviewed

**Statement by Japanese
Naval Authorities ;
Grave Position Held**

The following press communique was issued by the Japanese naval authorities yesterday:—

It may be recalled that on April 24, 1939, a British subject broke through a Japanese sentry line at the First Broadway Bridge, subsequently becoming involved in a case where a Japanese sentry sustained fatal injuries. Then, a month later, on May 24, there was the case of a British sentry at the Lun Chong Textile Mill, who, with his bayonet, caused an abrasion on one hand of the commandant of the Japanese Naval Defence Force at Pootung, as the latter was calling upon the officer commanding the British detachment at the plant. In addition, this sentry loaded his rifle which he kept pointed at the Japanese officer.

Subsequently, on June 6, a British subject at the Lun Chong mill precipitated another affair by resisting and challenging a Japanese Naval Landing Party with a weapon.

The views of the Japanese Navy regarding other British actions, together with various examples, have been duly communicated to the British authorities.

While the Japanese Navy is making the utmost efforts to respect and to protect, not only British rights and interests in China, but those of all other third party Powers as well, it has become necessary, with the Japanese nation making great sacrifices and extraordinary efforts in a struggle with the anti-Japanese régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, to impose certain limitations upon the rights and interests of third party powers for strategic and defence purposes. That this should cause inconvenience to third party Powers is unavoidable.

Increasing Gravity

It is to be regretted that numerous incidents have arisen between Great Britain and Japan and that they tend, of late, to assume increasing gravity. While this tendency may be attributed to various causes and circumstances, it seems to the Japanese naval authorities that the British fail sufficiently to appreciate the seriousness of the present state of affairs involving a large-scale conflict.

It is our impression that this tendency is caused principally by the absence of sufficient understanding among the British of the necessity of Japanese defensive and strategic measures and by the appearance created that the British seem to be insisting upon their rights in general as if conditions were normal.

Moreover, the Japanese authorities cannot but show their deepest concern with the measures, taken by the British authorities in protecting their interests in China, tending to benefit the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The Japanese naval authorities hope that the British authorities will give their calm and careful reconsideration to the matter above.

JUN 1 0 1939

Anti-British Poster Seen in Pootung

**Confiscation of British
Property Asked ; Photos
Also Displayed**

Notwithstanding repeated assertions on the part of the Japanese authorities that they were not permitting anti-British propaganda in Pootung and other districts under their control, it has been possible for a "North-China Daily News" reporter to obtain photographic reproductions of a series of nine posters, which have been distributed in Pootung, Nantao and other districts, and the anti-British nature of which may be gauged by the translations of their contents:

"No peace will be possible until the downfall of Great Britain is brought about"; "Do not serve in British commercial concerns"; "Do not deposit money in British banks"; "Confiscate all rights and interests of the British people"; "Annihilate the running dogs of the British people"; "Do not forget the Shanghai Incident of May 30th"; "Down with Great Britain, the common enemy of the Yellow Race"; "Oppose the British loan to Chiang Kai-shek"; "Do not co-operate with the British people".

The posters are 18 by 8 inches in size and have been seen on public and private buildings throughout the Japanese occupied areas, particularly in Pootung. Usually the complete set is exhibited together with large reproduction of photographs of anti-British demonstrations in other parts of China. In particular, four photographs of the procession which took place at Kaifeng recently and at which reportedly 5,000 persons took part, are prominently displayed although beyond the banners carried by the throng, nothing outstanding appears in either of them. Two pictures showing Chinese women and children being given extra rations of rice by the Japanese on the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's birthday on May 15 are also displayed as a counterpart to the alleged British cruelties perpetrated in China.

The characters on the posters indicate that those responsible for their writing, have a poor knowledge of the Chinese language, Shanghai dialect and Mandarin characters being freely intermingled.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUN 9 1939

**McAllister Death
Due To Heart
Trouble, Reported**

The death of Mr. Hector McAllister, 35 year old employee of the China & Printing Company's Pootung Plant, on Wednesday night was due to heart trouble from which he had been suffering as was indicated in the Shanghai Evening Post yesterday, it is learned. An autopsy was performed yesterday and again this morning and an official report is to be made today, it is understood.

Lee R. H.
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JUN 8 1939

Mr. R. M. Tinkler Dies From Bayonet Wounds

 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 S. B. RECORDS
 No. 6968A
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**Serious Condition Not Revealed by Japanese
Until 10 p.m.; British Consular Official
Refused Permission to See Injured Man**

MR. Richard Maurice Tinkler, forty-one years old labour superintendent at the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong mill at Pootung Point, succumbed in the General Hospital at 5.30 a.m. yesterday to severe bayonet wounds received during a skirmish with Japanese bluejackets on the mill property on Tuesday morning. Believed to have been hit only with the butt of a rifle while grappling with the sailors, news of his grave injuries was not received until he was despatched with all haste from Pootung, where he had been detained by the Japanese forces since morning, to the hospital shortly after 10 p.m. Despite an immediate operation, the fact that his wounds had not been treated for many hours proved to be fatal, and he succumbed to internal haemorrhage.

Mr. Tinkler, it will be recalled, was stated to have fired at Japanese officers and sailors with his pistol on Tuesday morning after a detachment of bluejackets had escorted a party of Chinese strikers and strikebreakers across the mill premises to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters. It was stated that he had been injured by a blow from a rifle butt and had been taken into "protective custody" at the Headquarters.

This incident occurred at about 8 a.m., it was stated, following which no one was allowed to see Tinkler at the Headquarters until he was despatched to hospital at 10 p.m. At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the "North-China Daily News" was informed, a British Consular official was refused permission to see Tinkler, while at 7 p.m. the man's condition was reported by the Japanese authorities to be improving.

The body has been removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors from the General Hospital, where an autopsy was performed yesterday afternoon. It was discovered there that Mr. Tinkler had received two very deep wounds on each side of the abdomen while his body was covered with many bruises.

Consular Official's Statement

In a statement to the "North-China Daily News" yesterday afternoon a British Consular official pointed out that Mr. Miura's protest was being studied, although the situation had changed considerably since Mr. Tinkler's death. "The result of our preliminary enquiries," he continued, "shows that the Japanese received a certain amount of provocation. At the same time, however, they seemed to have used unnecessary brutality and violence."

Mr. Tinkler, he continued, had been severely bayoneted, although they had been given an assurance by the Japanese authorities on Tuesday afternoon that his injuries were not serious. As late as 7 p.m. a message had been received from the Japanese naval surgeon attending him indicating that there was no cause for undue anxiety as his condition had improved considerably, the Consular official added.

"At 10 o'clock, however, a message came through that his condition had become suddenly serious and the Japanese authorities asked if he had any relatives in Shanghai," he went on. "I notified the company, who had already heard of his condition from the Japanese, and I requested them to arrange for a doctor to go over at once. No obstructions were placed in our way then. On arrival the doctor found that Mr. Tinkler was suffering from severe internal injuries and the only hope of saving his life was an immediate operation."

File R. 8/10
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Little Hope

Mr. Tinkler, he continued, was conveyed to the General Hospital without delay where it was found that he had been severely bayoneted. An operation was performed immediately and was successfully concluded but as such a long time had elapsed from the time he had received the injuries until the time that the operation was performed there was little hope of his recovery, the official stated. At 5.30 a.m. yesterday he had succumbed to internal haemorrhage.

There was little doubt, the statement continued, that Mr. Tinkler had been bayoneted at the mill at the time of the incident. There had been no sign of any head injury when he had been taken to hospital, which seemed to disprove the Japanese statement that he had been hit on the head with the butt of a rifle after being disarmed. There were, however, bruises on the right forearm. It appeared, he went on, that Mr. Tinkler had been knocked to the ground and then bayoneted.

During Tuesday afternoon a British Vice-Consul was refused permission to see the injured man and a request that the man be attended by his own doctor or a foreign doctor was also refused, the official pointed out. He also stated that it was probably a fact that Mr. Tinkler was suffering from severe nervous strain at the time of the incident owing to labour troubles at the mill, where he lived, and that he had mistaken the intentions of the Japanese sailors when they had entered the premises.

Here again he emphasized that unnecessary brutality had been used and that the whole affair was being studied by the British authorities. From eye-witness accounts of the incident it appeared, he stated, that Mr. Tinkler had fired a revolver shot but this was not directed at the Japanese officers but towards the ground. There was proof also that he had threatened Japanese officers but this was probably due to his nervous condition.

Japanese Embassy Statement

At the Japanese press conference yesterday an Embassy spokesman issued the following statement in connection with the affair: "In compliance with the British Consul-General's request for protecting the Lun Chong Textile Mill whose workers went on a strike in the latter part of May, our Naval Landing Party have been on duty since May 23.

"On Tuesday, June 6, there occurred a fighting between the strikers and strike-breakers. In order to stop this fighting our Naval Landing Party had been doing their best but unfortunately trouble occurred between our bluejackets and some British employees of the mill, one of whom showed a very insolent attitude and pointed a pistol towards the commanders of the section, company and the battalion of the Landing Party, and even fired a shot. It was quite natural that the bluejackets seeing an act of insult performed to their officer were angered and might have shot him on the spot had the commander not stopped them. And such an act might have been justified.

"This incident is not a mere question of a Briton having threatened to fire at a Japanese, but it is an affront to the naval officers and constitutes an insult to the honour and dignity of our navy. This is, therefore, a very serious problem."

"Not Stabbed"

Following this a Navy spokesman stated that after having had his gun knocked away by one sailor, Tinkler jumped to attack another sailor and as he did, that several sailors surrounded him with bayonets. In spite of that he kept moving about and "he may have come into contact with bayonets during the course of this," the spokesman said.

He had been carried part of the way to the Company Headquarters and when half-way there he had stated that he wanted to walk and he was allowed to do so. At the Company Headquarters he had been taken to the Infirmary and had been treated there immediately. He had been placed on a bed, but as he had moved about so much and had kept on falling off the bed, he had been placed on a Japanese mat on the floor. For several hours he had resisted any attempts to treat him and had kept on flaying his arms about, the spokesman continued.

Asked at what time he had been stabbed in the abdomen, the spokesman replied that this had occurred when he had been attempting to fight the bluejackets after he had been disarmed. "Was this necessary?" a pressman asked, and the spokesman replied, "He was not stabbed. He came into contact with bayonets as he was being surrounded by the sailors. This occurred on the mill premises."

Five or Six Wounds

The surgeon, who had attended Tinkler, had stated that the man would not allow them to treat him for his injuries and had voiced the opinion that had he allowed himself to have been treated probably he would have lived, the spokesman went on. "Was he given the right to ask for his own medical attendant?" a questioner asked. "There is no record of his having asked for that and when he was about to die he was asked if he had anything to say and he thanked the Japanese surgeon for his care. This was taken down by witnesses," the spokesman stated in reply.

Tinkler had been hit with the butt of the rifle after he had been disarmed when he wanted to fight the sailor, he continued. Asked how many times he had come into contact with the bayonets, the spokesman stated that he had received five or six wounds which included injuries caused by the rifle butt. He had no record of Tinkler having received three bayonet wounds.

The spokesman agreed that it could be assumed that no further wounds were received after the affray. In fact it was definite that no other injuries had been inflicted afterwards. Asked if he had uttered the following words, "That they should have disarmed this dangerous character in self-defence and that they should have subsequently manhandled him is only natural under the circumstances," an Embassy spokesman said that it was so.

In the circumstances prevailing at the time it was only natural, he added. Asked why Tinkler had not been handed over at the request of the British Consular authorities at 4 p.m., the Embassy spokesman replied that it had been necessary to carry out investigations on the Japanese side. "It must be recalled," he said, "that the Japanese Force at the time, was carrying out its duties, besides having been specially posted there at the request of the British authorities and against this Force this Briton adopted a provocative attitude and resisted this Force." The Japanese authorities, therefore, could not very well have handed the man over after such circumstances, he added.

Pointing out that a naval spokesman had stated on Tuesday that the only wound received by Tinkler had been an injury caused by the butt of the rifle, a questioner asked if the Japanese authorities had known at the time that the man had come into contact with the bayonets. The spokesman replied that at the time he was not aware of the exact extent of the injuries.

"Did he receive the bayonet thrust first or the blow from the rifle butt?" the questioner continued. "He was disarmed by being hit on the arm and then he started to grapple with the sailor and then he was surrounded by the others," the spokesman replied. He agreed that the man had not been handed over to the British authorities until he was almost dead. Asked when the bayonet wounds were first attended to the spokesman said that the man had kept on refusing treatment for several hours before he had been quietened down.

Every Care Taken

Asked if it was not the usual procedure to administer a narcotic in such cases, especially in view of the very grave nature of the bayonet wounds, the spokesman said that this step had been considered but after careful consideration it had been found inadvisable to do this. He was not in a position to state whether Tinkler had just objected to being treated by the Japanese or whether it had been a general objection.

The doctor, who had decided that it was not possible to administer the narcotic, was the same man who had stated that had Tinkler received immediate treatment, he might have lived, he added. Tinkler, he said, had been in a state of extreme excitement.

Because he had taken a turn for the worse and because there had been a request, he was handed over to the British authorities to be taken to hospital. He added that the Japanese authorities considered the fighting in the morning and events in the afternoon as entirely different situations. "A fight is a fight," he said, "but after that they did everything possible to treat him."

Asked if the Japanese surgeons, who had attended Tinkler, would be allowed to give evidence in the British Coroner's Court if requested to do so he stated that he was not aware of a decision either way. Asked if Tinkler had asked to see a British doctor, he replied that as far as he knew there had been no such request and it was a fact that although he had been wounded severely, he had resisted attempts to treat him. He was laid on the bed before 9 o'clock in the morning, it was stated.

Future Demands

As far as could be ascertained one sailor had hit him once with his rifle and after that it had been difficult to find out what had happened. "When the man had been hit he recovered and was able to walk to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters?" a questioner asked. "He did walk. As stated before the spokesman did not receive full details yesterday," was the reply. The Japanese authorities were aware that he had been wounded at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night and as the spokesman was not solely in charge of the case and as he had other matters to attend to, he had not issued a communication about the bayonet wounds.

He did not know whether the sentries had been posted outside the operating theatre to keep the injured man in "protective custody." Asked if the owners of the bayonets had been asked if the man had come into contact with their weapons, the spokesman replied that he was not in a position to go to every soldier and ask him whether his bayonet had come into contact with Tinkler. He could not devote his time only to press releases and subjects like that.

Future demands would be made to the British authorities but the nature of the demands could not be disclosed at the moment, he said. Asked if this action would be taken independently of any finding of H.M. Coroner's jury, he stated that no such consideration had been given. He added that he was not in a position to discuss the question when asked, as he had seen a lot of fighting in China and had some knowledge of bayonet wounds, whether it would be possible for the man to have walked with six such wounds in his body.

Extraterritorial Rights

Asked if any foreigner were to resist the Japanese forces would his extraterritorial rights be respected, the spokesman pointed out that in any case of a person threatening the safety of the Japanese forces in occupied territory it was only natural that his extraterritorial rights would be limited. As a matter of principle extraterritorial rights would be respected but in any case where action taken was of a character to endanger the safety of the Japanese forces in occupied territory such rights would be subject to limitation.

It would not be a question of application to law but of direct action necessary to maintain the safety of the Japanese Forces. It would be an act of law but a summary act. Asked if after investigations had been concluded would a detained person be handed over to his own authorities, the spokesman said "Such action would be the ordinary procedure and the most desirable, but there are certain circumstances in which individual cases must be considered on their merits, and in such circumstances I am not prepared to generalize on the matter and give you a sweeping conclusion."

If action was not summarily executed extraterritorial rights would be respected. There was no difference as to the time limit between a summary action and a legal action. The question of extraterritoriality was a question which involved China and not Japan and should be considered in an entirely different light. Extraterritoriality would be taken into consideration and duly respected by Japan.

Summary Action

After all extraterritoriality was a right not to submit to the laws of China, concluded between China and the Powers for the benefit of the latter. The Japanese authorities in China in pursuing their campaign in occupied territory, however, for the protection of the Japanese Forces were empowered with certain rights which were generally recognized under International Law. The Japanese Forces in occupation of China had ousted Chinese sovereignty from the occupied areas for the purpose of their military operations and for the maintenance of peace and order in such territory and if anyone were to come into conflict with the law (Chinese law) in that territory it would be dealt with in the ordinary manner as before, provided that such infraction did not impede the progress of the Japanese military operations and endanger the safety of the Japanese forces. The Japanese were the successors to the Chinese legal authorities in these areas, he added.

The term summary could be applied in Tinkler's case, he said, because the man had endangered the lives of the Japanese forces. The Japanese authorities were empowered to adopt any action they deemed necessary in connection with the execution of their military duties, the maintenance of peace and order in occupied territory, and safety measures for the protection of the Japanese forces.

Career

An inquest was opened yesterday morning by Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Coroner, at the General Hospital. Mr. Robert Cowan, director of the China Printing & Finishing Co., gave evidence of identification and an autopsy was ordered. The enquiry was adjourned until Wednesday, June 14.

A native of Grange-over-Sands the late Mr. Tinkler first came to Shanghai in 1919, joining the Shanghai Municipal Police in August of that year. He had a brilliant military record and was the holder of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, having served with the Royal Fusiliers throughout the world war. He was also recommended for a commission on demobilization.

In October of 1930, the deceased resigned from the S.M.P., leaving for the United States where he went into business of his own, returning to Shanghai some years later when he joined the China Printing and Finishing Company. Mr. Tinkler was single and lived in Pootung, he had many friends in Shanghai and was exceedingly popular, particularly in sporting circles, having been a good cricketer and having taken great interest in light athletics.

Strike "Deliberately Fomented"

London, June 7.

The mill troubles which led to the killing of Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler by Japanese bluejackets at Pootung were laid by a British Government spokesman today to friction "deliberately fomented by the Japanese."

Although so far an official report on the incident has not been received, the Government spokesman said, the Government is taking a very serious view.

He emphasized the British Government is taking a serious view because the killing was the result of a situation, the dangers of which "we pointed out previously on several occasions. We hope the Japanese also are taking a serious view."—United Press.

London Takes Serious View

London, June 7.

The British Government is taking an extremely serious view of the incident in Pootung on June 6, in which a British employee of a British firm, the China Printing and Finishing Company, and Japanese bluejackets were involved, as a result of which the British subject, R. M. Tinkler, lost his life.

It is pointed out that the Japanese are virtually in control of the mill area and that for some time, there have been disturbances among the workers.

Following British protests, an armed British naval guard was mounted over the mill but was withdrawn after a few days on the receipt of a written assurance from the Japanese that British lives and property would be protected.

Only yesterday, Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, raised the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, drawing attention to the activities of certain Japanese in fomenting the strikes, and the absence of steps by the Japanese to preserve law and order.—Reuter.

JUN 8 1939

1425

Japanese Claim Briton "Ran Into Bayonets"; Wounded Man Unaided

Manhandling Of Tinkler
Described By
Spokesman

**SAILORS BEAT,
STAB BRITON**

Aid Not Given Though
Intestines Said
Sticking Out

Mr. R. M. Tinkler, 45-year-old British employee of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Japanese authorities allege, did not receive the wounds which caused his death early yesterday morning by stabbing, but as a result of "coming into contact" with Japanese bayonets in the affray at the Lun Chong mill, in Pootung, on Tuesday.

This statement was made to a crowded and tense press conference yesterday afternoon by the Japanese naval spokesman.

Following his disarming by one Japanese sailor, the spokesman declared, Tinkler "attempted to attack the sailor. Seeing this, other Japanese bluejackets surrounded him, causing him to be beaten. It was then that Tinkler may have come into contact with the sailors' bayonets in the course of his moving about."

Having sustained by this time "about five or six wounds, including a blow over the head from a Japanese rifle," the spokesman continued, "Tinkler was being carried part of the way from the Lun Chong mill premises to Japanese landing party headquarters in Pootung, when he asked to walk, which he was permitted to do."

Said "Treated"

At headquarters, the spokesman went on, "Tinkler was taken to the infirmary and treated, after being placed on a bed. He continuously moved about, however, and kept falling off the bed until he was finally placed on a mat on the floor."

"For several hours Tinkler resisted all attempts to treat his wounds and kept on flaying his arms about," the spokesman averred. "The Japanese surgeon who attended him was of the opinion that if Tinkler had let himself be treated immediately, instead of resisting, he would not have died."

At this point the question was asked "at what time was Tinkler stabbed" and "whether this action was necessary?" The spokesman replied that "he was not stabbed, but came into contact with bayonets of the Japanese sailors when he attempted to fight them after they had taken away his gun."

Other Wounds Denied

The spokesman denied emphatically that Tinkler had received any further wounds after he was carried off the Lun Chong mill premises. He declared that "an absolutely definite statement can be made that no wounds at all were sustained by Tinkler after the affray."

Asked why Tinkler had not been handed over to the British Consular authorities, at their request, at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the spokesman said that "it was necessary to carry out investigations of the affair from the Japanese side."

"It should be recalled," he added, "that the force of Japanese sailors was carrying out its duty, besides having been specially requested to be there (on the mill premises) by the British. In spite of this, the Eriton Tinkler assumed a provocative attitude and obstructed the carrying out of this duty."

At this point, a series of questions by the correspondents present brought the subject back to the question of when Tinkler's wounds were first dressed by the Japanese surgeon who attended him in the infirmary of the landing party headquarters in Pootung.

Narcotic "Dangerous"

In reply, the spokesman reiterated that "Tinkler kept refusing to have his wounds dressed before several hours, and it was impossible to do anything about them until he was quiet."

Asked whether it was not professional etiquette to administer a narcotic to a man in that condition "especially when his intestines were protruding from his abdomen," the spokesman replied:

"That was taken into careful consideration, but it was found that such procedure would have been even more dangerous to anyone in Tinkler's condition."

The spokesman added that Tinkler was then in a "state of extreme excitement, but whether he was delirious or lucid was open to question."

There was no record of Tinkler having asked for his own or any other British physician, the spokesman declared, and it was not known whether he resisted treatment because he objected to receiving it from a Japanese physician.

Resistance Alleged

"It is only a fact," he said, "that Tinkler did resist treatment despite the seriousness of his condition. He was placed upon a bed as soon as he arrived at the infirmary, which was before 9 a.m. The Japanese surgeon then, presumably, discovered that the man was wounded, but, owing to his resistance, the extent of his injuries could not be ascertained at that time."

The Japanese authorities, the spokesman stated, determined to take Tinkler to General Hospital on Tuesday night when his condition had taken a turn for the worse and when they had been requested to do so by the British authorities.

"The Japanese authorities," he added, "consider the stage of fighting on the mill premises and its aftermath as entirely different situations. A fight is a fight and the Japanese did everything in their power to treat the wounded Briton."

Reports Denied

Questioned regarding the report that two Japanese sentries had been stationed outside Tinkler's room at the General Hospital, the spokesman replied that he "was not aware of this fact" and that he "did not know" whether it was true.

When Tinkler was about to die, the spokesman declared in reply to another query, he was asked if there was anything he wished to say. Tinkler answered "No," and "thanked the Japanese surgeon at his bedside. This had been taken down in front of witnesses."

Among the barrage of questions fired at the spokesman, one asked whether the Japanese sailors involved had been told that Tinkler had "come into contact with their bayonets."

The spokesman answered that he was "not interested in the Tinkler case alone and was not in a position to ask every sailor if Tinkler had come into contact with his bayonet."

Stories Conflict

It was then pointed out by a correspondent that at Tuesday's press conference, when the naval spokesman gave a detailed account of the clash at the Pootung mill, it had been stated that Tinkler's only wound was a blow on the head with the butt of a Japanese rifle. At the same time it had also been reported that Tinkler was so slightly injured as to be able to walk to the landing party headquarters.

The spokesman replied that at the time of the conference (which meets every day at 5 p.m.) he did not know the extent of Tinkler's injuries. Further, he was not in a position to discuss whether a man would be able to walk with six wounds in his body, as he had been only stating what he had received in his report on the Tinkler affair.

At this point, a correspondent said that "grave doubts had arisen as to the exact time when Tinkler had received his bayonet wounds, because, although the clash was reported to have occurred early Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock that afternoon the navy spokesman declared that Tinkler was not seriously injured."

Spokesman "Surprised"

In reply the spokesman reiterated that he had not yet received such a report on the case and he actually was not aware that Tinkler had been more seriously wounded until between 9.30 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, when he was "very much surprised to hear it."

Asked why he had not then issued a further statement on Tinkler's condition, the spokesman declared that "having heard the news during the night he investigated the following morning, and did not feel that it was necessary to make additional announcements."

The spokesman could not devote his time only to press releases as he had other things to do, he said in reply to the question whether the Japanese authorities considered the Tinkler case unimportant.

There had been no further approach to the British authorities in connection with the affair, the spokesman declared, since 5 p.m. on Tuesday, when Mr. Y. Miura, the Japanese Consul-General, had lodged a "very energetic protest" at the British Consulate, and had reserved the right of future demands upon the British authorities.

Demands To Be Made

These demands, he continued, would be made, but, at the present time, the nature of the demands was difficult to disclose.

In the matter of extraterritorial rights, the spokesman stated that "in the case of any individual who threatens the safety of Japanese forces in Japanese-occupied areas, the extraterritorial rights of such an individual will be limited."

"Summary, or direct, action will be taken against the individual in order to maintain the safety of the Japanese forces," he continued.

Asked if such a person were ar-

rested could it be assumed that, following an investigation by the Japanese, he would be handed over to his own Consular authorities, the spokesman replied:

"This procedure is the ordinary one and most desirable, but there are certain circumstances in each individual case which must be considered on their own merits."

Extrality Question

"There is no definition as to the time limit between summary action and legal action. The question of extraterritoriality is one involving China and not Japan."

"The Japanese authorities in China, in executing a military objective, or acting to protect Japanese forces in Japanese-occupied areas, are empowered with certain rights which are generally recognized under International Law."

"The Japanese forces in occupied territory in China have ousted Chinese sovereignty from those areas for the purpose of military operations and for the maintenance of peace and order. If anyone, however, should come into conflict with the Chinese law in those areas, they would be dealt with in the ordinary manner as previously providing such action did not impede military operations or threaten the Japanese forces in the fields."

Such summary action, the spokesman went on, was applicable in the Tinkler case.

Extended detention, or even execution in effect, he said, could be carried out in summary action, but that, as a remedy, would be done only according to the extent of necessity in individual cases.

In conclusion, the spokesman declared that the Japanese authori-

ties were empowered to take any action they deemed fit regarding the execution of their military plans and the safety of their measures in maintaining peace and order in Japanese-occupied areas.

Britain Takes Serious View Over Killing

Troubles Fomented
By Japanese, Says
Spokesman

(United Press)

LONDON, June 7.—The killing of Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler by Japanese bluejackets at Footung was laid by a British Government spokesman today to troubles "deliberately fomented by the Japanese."

Although so far an official report on the tragic incident has not been received, the Government spokesman said the Government is taking a very serious view.

He emphasized the British Government is taking a serious view because the killing was the result of a situation, the dangers of which "we pointed out previously on several occasions. We hope the Japanese also are taking a serious view."

Taking Serious View

(Reuters)

LONDON, June 7.—The British Government is taking an extremely serious view of the incident at Footung on June 6, in which a British employee of the China Printing and Finishing Company, and Japanese bluejackets were involved, as a sequel of which, the British subject, R. M. Tinkler, lost his life.

It is pointed out that the Japanese are virtually in control of the mill area and that for some time, there have been disturbances among the workers.

Following British protests, an armed British naval guard was mounted over the mill but was withdrawn after a few days on the receipt of a written assurance from the Japanese that British lives and property would be protected.

Only yesterday, Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, raised the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, drawing attention to the activities of certain Japanese in fomenting the strikers, and the absence of steps by the Japanese to preserve law and order.

Japanese Version

(Reuters)

TOKYO, June 7.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman's version of the incident in Footung yesterday, in which a British subject, R. M. Tinkler was involved, states:

"A fight broke out between 400 non-strikers and strikers. When Japanese Marines were about to take the ringleaders to their headquarters, the British suddenly appeared and fired on them."

16917

**Verbal Representations
Lodged By British
Consul-General**

**NIPPON VERSIONS
REMAIN CONFUSED**

**Misleading Information
On Tinkler's Wounds
Said Supplied**

Mr. Richard M. Tinkler's tragic death as the result of bayonet wounds received in a scuffle with Japanese blue-jackets in Pootung sometime on Tuesday will form the subject of a written protest to be lodged with the Japanese by the British authorities here today.

Verbal representations have already been made with the Japanese authorities here yesterday by Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General.

A British consular official last night confirmed the impending filing of a written protest, but declined to define the form of the demarche.

The British note will come in the wake of a declaration by a Japanese naval spokesman yesterday afternoon that Mr. Tinkler was not stabbed by Nipponese bluejackets, but was injured in "coming into contact" with bayonets wielded by the frate sailors.

Another startling disclosure made by the spokesman was that Mr. Tinkler, his intestines protruding out of stomach wounds, lay in a Japanese naval hospital in Pootung for an indeterminate number of hours, while Japanese physicians hesitated to help the dying man because he "resisted all attempts to treat his wounds."

Confusion as to the exact details of the Tinkler incident, first noticeable on Tuesday, continued to prevail up to a late hour last night.

Stabbing Not Mentioned

While at the press conference held yesterday afternoon, the naval spokesman described in detail the scuffle and the bayoneting of Mr. Tinkler, the spokesman's statement released by Domei last night made no mention of the Briton's stabbing.

Instead, the 1,500-word statement dwelt extensively on the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of British bluejackets from the Lun Chong mills and sought to picture Mr. Tinkler in homicidal huss.

"As the Japanese Defense Force Commander and the Company Commander reached the scene," the communique declared, "the Britisher in question shouted at them, 'Commander Noh! and 'He is the Commander. Let's kill him.' Besides pointing a loaded pistol at Lieutenant-Commander Noh, as three separate times he also pointed it at the Company and Section Commanders."

The scuffle itself was described in these terms: "Since the action of this Britisher was not only definitely outrageous but most dangerous, Section Commander Sasaki ordered one of his men to disarm the Britisher by knocking off his gun.

"Thereupon, the Britisher grappled with the sailor, provoking a fight. The bluejacket, who had been patient and forbearing until then, overpowered the Britisher by hitting him with his rifle. The Britisher was then taken to Company Headquarters."

The incident described in this statement apparently dealt with the blow dealt on the Briton's head with the butt of his rifle. There was no explanation in the statement as to whether the bayonet wounds were sustained by Mr. Tinkler during the scuffle or following his removal from the scene of the incident.

THE CHINA PRESS confirmed yesterday that up to as late as 10 p.m. on Tuesday, the Japanese authorities in Pootung gave British Consular officials to understand that Mr. Tinkler's condition was not serious. They were informed that he was expected to recover within a few days.

Ask For Relatives

It was at 10 p.m. that a British consular official received a telephone call from Japanese authorities informing him that the wounded man's condition had taken a turn for the worse, and requesting that his relatives, if any, be rushed to Pootung, it was authoritatively declared.

Despite desperate efforts to save him made by two leading surgeons, Dr. W. Korec, Hungarian, and Dr. Reider Sundsbak, Norwegian, Mr. Tinkler died in the General Hospital at 4.35 a.m. yesterday. He was under the surgical knife from 11.30 p.m. Tuesday till 2 a.m. yesterday.

Following, the Japanese request that relatives be rushed to the wounded man at 10 p.m. Tuesday, British consular officials rushed Dr. W. Korec, company doctor of the China Printing and Finishing Company, to Pootung. The physician immediately saw that Mr. Tinkler was suffering from severe internal wounds, and that an immediate operation would be necessary if he was to have any chance of surviving.

By that time, it was stated, the Japanese authorities were clearly anxious, and placed no further obstacles in the way of consular officials.

"Condition Not Serious"

Tuesday afternoon, when an official of the British Consulate-General crossed the Whangpoo into Pootung and asked to see Mr. Tinkler, he was refused permission. However, before he left Pootung at 7 p.m. Tuesday, it was learned, he received assurances from a Japanese naval surgeon that the wounded man's condition was not serious, and that he would be able to partake of food again the next day.

The Japanese surgeon, it was stated, clearly underestimated the seriousness of Mr. Tinkler's wounds, and, believing that they were merely superficial stabs, sewed them up on the spot in a crude, improvised hospital.

Inquest Opened

Meanwhile, an inquest into the death of the 45-year-old British employee of the China Printing and Finishing Company was opened at the General Hospital yesterday morning by Coroner C. H. Haines. Evidence yesterday was given only by Mr. Robert Cowan, director of the firm, who identified the deceased as Richard Maurice Tinkler, employed by his company as labor superintendent at the Pootung Cotton Mills. The inquest was adjourned to next Wednesday, 2:15 p.m.

An autopsy was held following the opening of the inquest by Dr. I. G. Anderson.

Hope Abandoned

Mr. Tinkler was still alive when the operation was completed at 2 a.m. yesterday, but the two foreign physicians who operated upon him in the presence of two Japanese naval surgeons had abandoned all hopes of his survival because of great internal haemorrhage.

Interesting details with regard to the anxiety of Japanese naval officials who were present at the General Hospital during the desperate efforts to save Mr. Tinkler's life were revealed yesterday.

Commander Muneseke Noji, commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Pootung and the officer whom Mr. Tinkler had allegedly threatened with a revolver, remained at the General Hospital from the start to the finish of the operation. With him were a Japanese staff officer and other officials—all of whom appeared to be worried.

Many Perforations

British officials yesterday did not know the exact nature of the wounds suffered by Mr. Tinkler, but it was stated yesterday that he had a considerable number of intestinal perforations, in addition to a scalp wound.

Meanwhile, the remaining nine foreign employees at the Lun Chong Mill in Pootung were all reported safe yesterday.

The official British version of what transpired at the Lun Chong Mill Tuesday morning was not available yesterday.

JUN 8 1939

JAPANESE SAY INJURED MAN DECLINED MEDICAL AID

Wounded Briton Passes Away In Hospital After Doctors Fight For Life

R. M. Tinkler Succumbs To Severe Abdominal
Wounds Received In Pootung Mill Clash In
Which Japanese Naval Party Involved

RACE AGAINST DEATH ACROSS WHANGPOO; CONDITION WEAKENED DUE TO DELAY

In a race against death which terminated unsuccessfully in the Shanghai General Hospital early yesterday morning, Mr. R. M. Tinkler, a British resident who was seriously wounded in Pootung on Tuesday morning, succumbed to his injuries after an operation shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rushed in a Japanese naval launch from Pootung to the Bund on Tuesday night and conveyed to hospital in an ambulance, Mr. Tinkler was operated upon by German and Norwegian surgeons in collaboration with a Japanese naval surgeon. His weakened condition, however, from considerable loss of blood did not enable him to rally after the operation, despite the fact that the operation from a medical point of

view was a success.

Mr. Tinkler was hurriedly transported from Pootung to Shanghai shortly after 11 o'clock on Tuesday night by a special launch placed at the disposal of the British authorities by the Japanese Navy. It took part in a race against time and the rapidly ebbing strength of the wounded man, who had been lying in the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters in Pootung since about 9 o'clock that morning. First knowledge of the serious condition of Mr. Tinkler was received by officials of the China Printing and Finishing Works, with whom he was employed, and the British authorities at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Prior to this, assurances had been given that Mr. Tinkler's condition was not serious and that his injuries were not of a critical nature.

Japanese Attend

Mr. Tinkler received injuries during a disturbance in the Pootung plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company, known as Lun Chong, on Tuesday morning. According to information thus far available, a clash occurred between a number of loyal Chinese workers of the plant and a group of strike-breakers, at about 7.50 a.m. The fight was observed by a Japanese Naval Landing Party lookout man who informed a senior officer of the disturbance. In accordance with an agreement between the Company, the British authorities and the Japanese Naval Landing Party, a party of Japanese was dispatched to the scene of the trouble for the purpose of protecting the property of the mill against damage by the fighting Chinese.

It then appears that the Japanese party succeeded in stopping the fight and herded the combatants together and proceeded to take them into the mill. At this juncture, according to the Japanese report, three foreigners armed with pistols appeared and attempted to intervene. They were apparently employees of the mill and one of them is said to have been Mr. Tinkler. Just what happened then has yet to be confirmed. At present it seems that the deceased brandished a pistol in the face of the Japanese party and allegedly insulted a Japanese officer. A shot was also fired by the deceased, the Japanese report claims.

What Followed Next?

From that point on there seems to be some doubt about what happened. The deceased was apparently disarmed and beaten with the butt of a rifle. Whether he received the three bayonet wounds in the abdomen at that time is not clear. At all events he was suffering from severe abdominal wounds when conveyed to the General Hospital late on Tuesday night, and it was stated in medical circles that these and the subsequent loss of blood had been responsible for his death.

Following the disturbance on Tuesday morning and the removal of Mr. Tinkler to one of the Pootung offices of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the British authorities were informed of the affair. It is understood that a British Consular representative sought to communicate with the injured man, but failed to obtain permission from the Japanese. The Consular official, it is reliably understood, was informed that Mr. Tinkler was in no danger and his injuries were not critical. An offer to assume custody of Mr. Tinkler by the British authorities was not accepted and all efforts during the remainder of the day to see the injured man were futile.

Gravity Learnt

It was not until about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night that the serious condition of Mr. Tinkler was brought to the notice of the British Consulate and the management of the Lun Chong Mill. Immediately arrangements were made for the dispatch of a foreign doctor to Pootung and Dr. W. Korec, a German surgeon, was conveyed there by special launch. Arrangements were made for transporting Mr. Tinkler to Shanghai and, removed on a stretcher to a Japanese launch, he reached the Shanghai side about 11 p.m. From there he was taken to the General Hospital, operated upon for several hours and finally succumbed shortly before 5 a.m. yesterday. In addition to Dr. Korec, a Norwegian specialist, Dr. Sundsbak, and a Japanese naval surgeon were in attendance. It was found that the deceased, in addition to abrasions from the beating with a rifle butt, had several abdominal wounds, believed to have been inflicted by a bayonet. His intestines had been perforated and he had lost so much blood that he was in a dying condition.

It is understood that certain statements are being taken from foreigners and other witnesses of the altercation and that these will be submitted at the inquest. From official circles it was gathered that a protest would be lodged by the British authorities with the Japanese, but what form it will take has not been disclosed.

Fine War Record

The late Mr. Tinkler was born in Lancashire, England, in 1898, and attended schools in that county. He enlisted with the British forces during the war and was assigned to the Royal Fusiliers, serving in France with this unit, and was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal for meritorious service. Prior to the completion of the World War, he held the rank of corporal and attended an Officers' Training School and while his appointment for a commission was approved, the armistice was signed before his appointment as a commissioned officer could take effect.

Mr. Tinkler came out to China with the first appointees, which numbered 40, for service with the Shanghai Municipal Police, arriving here on August 10, 1919. He served with the police department in various capacities until his resignation on October 1, 1930.

Following his completion of service with the S.M.C. police, he visited the United States for six months or more, and returned to Shanghai following which he took up a position with the China Printing and Finishing Company, in the capacity of labour superintendent at the Company's Pootung Mills, holding that position until the time of his death. He was 41 years old.

The deceased was a bachelor and had no relatives in Shanghai. He was a well-built man enjoying good physique and normal good health. While on the police force he was very popular with his colleagues and associates, while officials of the Pootung Mills state his services at all times were of a very satisfactory nature. In his younger days he was an active participant in athletic games, but never exceptionally outstanding.

Inquest Opened

The inquest on Mr. R. M. Tinkler, who died in the General Hospital early yesterday morning from wounds received in an encounter with Japanese marines in Pootung, began yesterday morning in the General Hospital. Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner, presided, and formal identification of the body took place.

Mr. Robert Cowan, a director of the China Printing and Finishing Company of 220 Szechuen Road, gave evidence of identification of the body of his former employee. Mr. Cowan said that the deceased was employed as the labour superintendent of the Company's cotton mills in Pootung.

After the identification, the coroner adjourned the inquest until Wednesday, June 14 at 2.15 p.m.

Tinkler Only Wounded In Mill Fracas

No Subsequent Injuries
Received By Deceased,
Says Navy Spokesman

VIOLET RESISTANCE TO TREATMENT

Positively declaring that the deceased had received no further wounds after the fracas which occurred in the premises of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, a Japanese naval spokesman threw some light yesterday afternoon, at the press conference, on the comparative mystery which still shrouds the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler.

The spokesman admitted that Mr. Tinkler had been struck on the head with the rifle butt by a sailor, and in the ensuing scuffle the deceased "may have come into contact with the bayonets of the Japanese Naval Landing Part units on the scene." It was also definitely established that the blow on the head was the first injury suffered by the deceased.

The Japanese voiced the belief yesterday, through the medium of a statement by the Japanese naval surgeon who attended Mr. Tinkler at the General Hospital on Tuesday evening, that had not the deceased resisted all efforts to dress his wounds, he might never have succumbed to his injuries.

Case Not Closed

In reply to a question as to whether the case was closed from the Japanese point of view, the spokesman declared that future "demands" would be presented to the British authorities, but that no other protests, except those handed to the British Consul-General by Mr. Miura on Tuesday afternoon, were in immediate contemplation.

From answers given by the spokesman yesterday evening to the barrage of questions shot at him from all sides it appears that Mr. Tinkler, following the scuffle at the mill, was taken to the Naval Landing Party headquarters, in Pootung, being carried part of the way and—at his own request—walking the remainder of the distance unaided.

Arriving at Headquarters, he was taken to the infirmary and his wounds were given immediate attention. Mr. Tinkler was in a delirious mood, the spokesman said, and kept falling off his bed, finally being placed on a Japanese mat on the floor.

Resisted All Advances

He resisted all advances on the part of the Japanese to treat his wounds, flaying his arms about for several hours when approached. Only when his condition appeared to have taken a turn for the worse was it deemed necessary by the Japanese to remove him to the General Hospital.

Answering another question, the spokesman emphasized that there was no record of Mr. Tinkler having demanded the attendance of his own doctor at the General Hospital, adding that shortly before his death he was asked—in the presence of witnesses—whether he had anything to say, but replied in the negative, merely thanking the surgeon for his efforts.

The reason for his detention by the Japanese authorities until his death, the spokesman said, was for the purpose of pursuing investigations of the incident.

The spokesman denied knowledge of when Mr. Tinkler's wounds were first treated, or the report that two Japanese sentries had been placed on guard outside the operating theatre at the General Hospital. The men who wielded the bayonets that wounded Mr. Tinkler were also unknown to the spokesman.

LONDON IS TAKING SERIOUS VIEW

Allegation Of Nipponese Fomenting Trouble In Mill District

LONDON, June 7.—The British Government is taking an extremely serious view of the incident in the Pootung on June 6, in which a British employee of a British firm, the China Printing and Finishing Company, and Japanese bluejackets were involved, as a sequel of which, the British subject, R. M. Tinkler, lost his life.

It is pointed out that the Japanese are virtually in control of the mill area and that for some time, there have been disturbances among the workers.

Following British protests, an armed British naval guard was mounted over the mill but was withdrawn after a few days on the receipt of a written assurance from the Japanese that British lives and property would be protected.

Only yesterday, Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, raised the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, drawing attention to the activities of certain Japanese in fomenting the strikers, and the absence of steps by the Japanese to preserve law and order. —Reuter.

Tokyo Version

TOKYO, June 7.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman's version of the incident in Pootung yesterday, in which a British subject, R. M. Tinkler was involved, states:

"A fight broke out between 400 non-strikers and strikers. When Japanese Marines were about to take the ring-leaders to their headquarters, the Briton suddenly appeared and fired on them."—Reuter.

JUN 8 1939

Strong Japanese Reactions To Pootung Incident

Consulate-General Spokesman Says Action Of Late
Mr. Tinkler Was One Of Lawlessness And
Gravity; Manhandling Justified

Actions of the late R. M. Tinkler, 41-year-old employee of the China Printing and Finishing Company at the firm's Pootung Point works on Tuesday morning, constituted "a deliberate insult" to the Japanese Navy, Mr. Ken Tsurumi, spokesman for the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, said yesterday.

"This is not an issue involving the pointing of a gun by a Briton towards a Japanese," he said. "It involves an act of lawlessness towards officers in uniform. Hence its extreme gravity."

Mr. Tsurumi expressed surprise that Tinkler had "not been shot and killed on the spot."

The spokesman recalled that the Japanese Naval Landing Party had stationed a force at the mill on May 24 following a request by the British Consulate-General for measures to protect the property in view of the prevailing strike.

"Yesterday, he continued," when a dispute arose between strikers and non-strikers, the Japanese Naval Landing Party did its best to suppress the disturbance.

Arrogant Attitude

"At this time, trouble arose between the British employees of the plant and the landing party. One Briton from this group, displaying an extremely arrogant attitude, went about pointing a gun at Japanese section, company and battalion commanders. He even fired a shot.

"This was a grave provocation towards the Japanese Navy. It is not difficult to imagine the indignation his actions gave rise to among the men who saw their superior officers being insulted.

"That they should have disarmed this dangerous character in self-defence and that they should have subsequently manhandled him is only natural under the circumstances," the consular spokesman declared.

"Makeshift" Solution Rejected

An "indefinite and makeshift" settlement of the Anglo-Japanese incident at the China Printing and Finishing Company's Pootung Point plant in which R. M. Tinkler was alleged to have fired a pistol at a Japanese bluejacket and subsequently threatened Japanese offi-

cers with his weapon "cannot be tolerated," the "Tairiku Shimpō," local Japanese daily, declared in an editorial yesterday. "The firing of a gun at the Japanese military within Japanese occupied territory is a case of unprecedented gravity," the newspaper said.

The Japanese authorities were urged by the journal to face the issue "with a firm determination, so that the indignation caused by the affair among the local Japanese residents shall not be in vain."

"The Britons who caused the present incident may be hoodlums hired by the company as strike breakers. But that is not the point. They may be uneducated hoodlums but their impertinence and violence represents the contempt and enmity of Britons as a whole towards Japan," the journal declared.

"Deliberate Provocation"

The case, the newspaper declared, "is gaining gravity as a deliberate insult and provocation of the British towards the Japanese armed forces."

"As the Japanese Naval Landing Party, in keeping with its previous assurances, moved to curb violence by the strikers, employees of the firm returned kindness with insults and threats instead of gratitude. Moreover, using a firearm which should not have been there, an attempt was made by an employee to shoot a Japanese bluejacket. This was not a mistake, but a insult and a provocation. It should be treated by the Japanese authorities as a challenge," the newspaper declared.

The firm management, the "Tairiku Shimpō" declared, had expressed its regrets and apologies, while Sir Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General, had expressed his regrets that the incident should have occurred when a protest was lodged by Japanese Consul-General Yoshiaki Miura, on Tuesday.

"But as stated before this was not an accident or a mistake. Should this case be settled as in the past with a mere apology and assurance against a future repetition it is to be feared that a grave source of danger for the future will be left," the newspaper declared.

**Crowd Expected At
Deceased's Funeral
To-morrow At 2.30**

A large gathering is expected at the funeral of the late Mr. R. M. Tinkler to-morrow afternoon when many of the deceased's former colleagues in the Shanghai Municipal Police and others will attend. Funeral arrangements are in the hands of the International Funeral Directors and interment will take place in the Hungjao Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. The Very Rev. Dean Trivett will officiate at the graveside.

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The Tinkler Incident

THE incidents involving Japan and Britain which have occurred during the last few days have been climaxed most unfortunately by the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, who has succumbed to bayonet wounds received during a scuffle with Japanese Naval Landing Party details in Pootung.

It is quite plain that Mr. Tinkler's death as well as the train of events leading up to his detention cannot at the present time be viewed as an isolated incident involving only the victim or his employers, the China Printing and Finishing Company. Instead, it evidently has a much wider and important implication in view of the detention of two British military officers in North China and the "ultimatum" presented by the Japanese to the British Concession authorities in Tientsin.

In examining the events which culminated with the death of Mr. Tinkler, one must be forced to rely on the limited amount of information which is available at the time of writing. It is alleged that Mr. Tinkler, who was a member of the personnel staff of the strike-ridden Lun Chong mill, threatened the Japanese blue-jackets and officers with a gun and that one shot was fired during the scuffle, although no information from neutral sources is yet available to substantiate either of the charges contained in the Japanese report.

During the altercation, Mr. Tinkler was said to have been hit on the head with a rifle butt by a Japanese sailor, but the wound, according to Japanese reports available on the night of the incident, was not indicated as being of a serious nature. Mr. Tinkler, according to the Japanese, was able to walk to the headquarters of the Naval Landing Party.

No mention was made of the fact that Mr. Tinkler had been bayoneted, but it is quite clear that no medical attention was given to the victim from the time of the assault until he was brought to the General Hospital in a dying condition after 11 o'clock at night. On this particular point, there seems no need for any comment for there is every indication of neglect in saving the life of the victim in so far as giving him prompt medical aid was concerned.

Mr. Tinkler's death, as we pointed out in the beginning, assumes far greater significance when one considers the events in connection with the detention of the two British military officers in Kalgan. Both Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Spear and Lieutenant Cooper, according to reports available here, were carrying identifying credentials

and were traveling as accredited representatives of the British Government. It is difficult indeed to find any reasonable grounds whereby one could accept the Japanese view that both men are "common spies" and that they deserve to be treated as such.

The incident involving Mr. Tinkler, the detention of the two British officers as well as the "ultimatum" presented by the Japanese authorities to the Tientsin British Concession authorities all tend to indicate that there exists a desire on the part of the Japanese to intimidate Britons in China.

This is indeed the only possible way to interpret the events of the past week. During the past few months there has been a violent anti-British campaign in the Japanese-controlled papers in China and these have been followed by the present series of incidents which by an unexplainable coincidence involved nationals of no other power but Britain.

Significant is the fact that while these "pin prick" tactics are being used against Britain, the Japanese are trying by every means to refrain from antagonizing the United States. It will be recalled that the Japanese representations to the American authorities on the alleged misuse of foreign flags were considerably more moderate in tone than a similar protest to Britain.

This discrimination in favor of the United States shows quite plainly that there is a desire to split the so-called "united front" of the foreign powers in China. Britain, France and the United States are by no means unaware of such a policy on the part of Tokyo and it is also quite evident that they are prepared to stick together for their common interest regardless of the favor and disfavor manifested by the Japanese toward their own individual interests. In the Kulangsu incident there is a clear proof of the readiness and determination of the three powers to take joint action to protect their common interests.

The incidents leading up to the attack on Mr. Tinkler and the arrest of the two British officers involve, therefore, not the safety of only Britons residing and traveling in China. Upon the outcome of these incidents and the way they are handled by the British Government, with the support of the other powers, must rest today the safety of all foreigners residing and traveling in Japanese-controlled territory regardless of their nationality. It is in this respect that all foreign powers having treaty relations with China have an interest in the death of Mr. Tinkler and the incidents in North China.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUN 8 1939

THE POOTUNG AFFAIR

Correspondents who have written expressing their views on the subject of the incident at Pootung which resulted in the death yesterday morning of Mr. R. M. Tinkler are informed that their communications cannot be printed at the moment. With the opening of the inquest yesterday morning the whole matter has now become *sub judice* and it would be contempt of court to make any comment upon it. It would be as well, however, to remember that the account of the affair which appeared in the local Press yesterday morning was a purely *ex parte* statement by the Japanese officials, and in this connection it may be remembered that one tale is good until another is told. There are, in the statement made by the Japanese spokesman, many matters which will undoubtedly be elucidated in the course of the inquiry which has been commenced by the British authorities, not the least important of which is the omission on the part of the spokesman to make any reference to what happened to Mr. Tinkler save to state that he was hit with the butt end of a rifle by a Japanese sailor. Nothing was said of the stab wounds which it is now alleged were inflicted upon the dead man, nor when they were administered. When the inquest has been completed and the true facts of the case ascertained it will be possible properly to comment on what appears, even on the statements of the Japanese spokesman, and upon what he apparently omitted to say, a very grave matter indeed.

JUN 8 1939

Extrality Rights May Be Limited

Japanese Reserve Right To Take What Steps They See Fit

"If an individual, having extra territorial rights, threatens the safety of Japanese forces in Japanese-occupied territory, his extra-territorial rights may be limited," declared the Japanese Embassy spokesman yesterday afternoon in answer to a question regarding the legal status of a foreigner who resisted Japanese forces in the execution of their duty.

As a matter of principle, the spokesman continued, the Japanese intend to recognise these privileges wherever possible, but reserve the right—to which they are entitled by International law—to deal with any person endangering the safety of the Japanese forces as they see fit.

It is not a question, he declared, of application of the law, but of direct, of summary, action to protect the safety of the Japanese forces involved.

Individual Action

Asked to define the words "summary action," the spokesman said that individual steps would be taken in each case. In answer to the question: "Could the term summary action be applied to the Tinkler case?" the spokesman replied in the affirmative.

The remedy that the Japanese would adopt, however, he added, would be only in the event of extreme necessity, dependent on the gravity of the case in hand.

Extraterritorial rights, the spokesman also stated, involved only China and not Japan, but the Japanese authorities, nevertheless, intended to respect and recognize these privileges.

"Japanese forces in occupation in China," he concluded, "have wrested Chinese sovereignty from these areas for the purpose of military operations, but if anyone should conflict with Chinese law in these areas he would be dealt with as previously, provided the infraction does not impede the progress of Japanese operations."

JUN 9 1939

British Consul Protests Acts Of Japanese In Pootung Area

Fosterage Of Anti-British Propaganda Cause Of Formal Representations; Remedy Requested

Direct verbal representations against Japanese fosterage of anti-British agitation in Pootung were made to Japanese Consul-General Yoshiaki Miura by Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, yesterday morning, according to information received by THE CHINA PRESS last night.

The report revealed that the British official called upon Mr. Miura a little more than an hour before the start of the consular reception yesterday morning on the occasion of the King's Birthday, at which Sir Herbert was host.

The endorsement by Japanese armed forces of anti-British labor agitation, and the interference by armed Japanese plainclothes men early yesterday morning with British-employed Chinese labor were said to have been brought up in the course of the verbal representations.

Asks Prevention

Sir Herbert is said to have requested Mr. Miura to take such steps as would be necessary for the prevention of a recurrence of such activity by Japanese.

The British official was stated to have referred to an incident which occurred at the Lun Chong printing plant at the Pai Lien Ching Creek in Pootung, close to the Robert Dollar Wharf, not to be confused with the Lun Chong Cotton Mill at Pootung Point where the Tinkler incident occurred Tuesday morning.

The British consul-general stated

that armed Japanese plainclothes men had prevented laborers from returning to the British-owned printing plant to work, despite the fact that the strike has already been settled.

Earlier reports yesterday stated that the plainclothes men opened fire in their efforts to prevent the laborers from resuming work, and that a Chinese bystander was wounded and taken to a hospital in Nantao.

"No Firing"

No mention of Sir Herbert's call upon Mr. Miura was made at the Japanese press conference last night. The navy spokesman, however, stated that there had been no firing at the Lun Chong printing plant. "The Japanese authorities are taking extensive precautions to maintain peace and order there," he told newsmen.

The spokesman had "no information" with regard to anti-British demonstrations in Pootung in which Japanese soldiers took part yesterday morning.

Asked whether there had been any demonstrations of this nature at all in recent weeks, he stated that "there may have been by strikers." He had "no information" as to this also.

When asked whether the Japanese authorities had done anything to prevent a demonstration by strikers, he replied, "As stated before, the Japanese forces are not there to intervene between capital and labor. They are there just to maintain peace and order."

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British Will Lodge Protest Over Tinkler Killing

**Strong Note Will Be Sent in Connection
With Bayonetting of Briton in Pootung**

A VERY strong protest will be lodged by the British Consular authorities with Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, in connection with the death on Wednesday morning of Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler as the result of wounds received during a fight with Japanese sailors at Pootung premises of the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong mill, where he was employed as labour superintendent, on Tuesday morning, the "North-China Daily News" was informed last night by a British Consular official. In connection with the situation at the mill and in Pootung where anti-British demonstrations are prevalent and where China Printing & Finishing Co. employees have been threatened by armed bands, strong representations were made to the Japanese authorities yesterday, he stated, but no protests had been entered yet in connection with Mr. Tinkler's death.

In connection with Mr. Tinkler's death the Japanese naval spokesman at yesterday's conference stated that certain persons believed that the man was stabbed after his removal to the Japanese company headquarters and that therefore he wished to make the following facts known:

"When Tinkler pointed a Mauser pistol at an officer standing in front of him," the spokesman stated, "a Petty Officer standing on his right, hit Tinkler's fore-arm with his rifle butt causing the former to drop his gun. Tinkler thereupon proceeded to grapple with the petty officer, knocking him down from behind. Seeing this, the section commander who was at the scene at the time, hit Tinkler with the scabbard of his sword but at the same time the man held by Tinkler, shook off the latter, by hitting him in the leg with his rifle. Other sailors then surrounded the scene with bayonets fixed to their rifles but the petty-officer gave orders that Tinkler should not be bayoneted, which order was heard by all the sailors in the group. Tinkler continued to fight, however, and a general scuffle ensued, during which one sailor remembers that Tinkler came into contact with his bayonet."

Lying on Back

"Apparently," the spokesman continued, "Tinkler came into contact with the bayonet during this scuffle and when the fight was over, he lay on the ground with arms outstretched, still conscious and still desirous of fighting. A number of sailors were then ordered to pick him up by his arms and legs, but after having carried him for about 10 metres, Tinkler said that he preferred to walk. It was whilst he was being carried that those in the group first saw that he was bleeding from the abdomen."

"At the time," the spokesman continued, "three British employees of the China Printing and Finishing Co., among them Messrs. H. Stott and J. Sharples, asked for permission to accompany Tinkler to the Japanese headquarters, which permission was granted. As soon as the group arrived at the Japanese headquarters, Tinkler was taken to the infirmary. This was at 9.40 a.m. Japan time (i.e. 8.40 a.m. Shanghai time). The attending surgeon told Tinkler to undress and to lie down on the operating table, but he refused to do so. The Britishers who had accompanied him, assisted by a Japanese male nurse, then ripped off his clothing, but he kept moving about whilst the same male nurse, assisted by Tinkler's friends, held him down so as to permit first-aid to be administered. It was found that he had an injury on the abdomen, but he moved too much to enable the surgeon to ascertain the extent and seriousness of the wound."

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All the other wounds were treated, however, this taking about one hour and not three, as I had mentioned yesterday. Tinkler was then taken to a ward where he was requested to lie down. He complained about his pillow being too low, and another one was given him. Two of the Britons then left at short intervals, but the third remained until 3 p.m. (Shanghai time) when he was told that his staying could not serve any useful purpose, whereupon he too, returned to the mill."

Friends Summoned

"Tinkler was asked whether he wanted anything," the spokesman continued, "and he was given a glass of water for which he had asked. The water which was given him was brought from Japan because Shanghai water is not pure enough. The injured man was then given an injection of morphine and at noon he was asked whether he wanted to eat but he said that he was not hungry. As long as Tinkler was in Pootung, a surgeon and a male nurse remained in an adjoining room. At 5.30 p.m. (Japan time), he was found perspiring and spitting blood, whereupon the surgeon drew the conclusion that he was suffering from an internal hemorrhage. No improvement being noticeable at 8 p.m. (Shanghai time) Naval Landing Party Headquarters were advised, whilst Tinkler was given a camphor injection and two Japanese female attendants were secured to look after him. Asked whether he wanted anything, he said that he would like to see some of his friends, who were also summoned and arrived at 8.40 o'clock."

Another surgeon and two trained nurses meanwhile arrived from the Naval Landing Party headquarters and the British Consulate was also notified of Tinkler's serious condition. This notification was made through the Japanese Consulate. At 10 o'clock, Tinkler was removed to the General Hospital."

"These facts, gentlemen," the spokesman continued, "can be checked through the Britons who were at the scene from the beginning of the scuffle until they left the infirmary."

Asked as to whether he knew the exact number of stabs sustained by Tinkler in the fight, the spokesman said that there were six major stabs.

A correspondent then asked whether the Japanese had taken any further steps in connection with the incident, the Embassy spokesman replying that the British Consul-General was scheduled to call on Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General yesterday but that he did not know whether the call had actually been made.

Asked whether any further steps had been taken to prevent the repetition of similar incidents, the spokesman said that no additional measures had been taken and that the Japanese authorities still stood by the guarantee they had given on May 23, with regard to the protection of the plant in Pootung.

Capital and Labour

With reference to the anti-British demonstrations which are being staged in Pootung almost daily, a correspondent asked whether these were being authorized by the Japanese authorities.

The spokesman replied that the Japanese forces were not there to intervene in disputes between capital and labour.

Told of persistent reports according to which there was considerable unrest amongst labour employed by British interests in Pootung and asked whether the spokesman was aware of any meeting which was reported to have been held in this connection yesterday afternoon between Commander Minesuke Noji and the managers of the various British plants having establishments in Pootung, the spokesman said that he had spoken to the Commandant in the morning but that nothing was said with regard to the proposed meeting.

After hearing the Naval spokesman's statement a British Consular official stated last night that a British Vice-Consul had been refused permission to see Tinkler on Tuesday afternoon and that at 7 p.m. the man's condition had been reported to the Consular authorities as improving and that he was "all right." Additional information that on the following morning Tinkler would be able to eat porridge and to see his friends was also given at this hour, he added. This, he said, was different from the Japanese story that at 5.30 p.m. Tinkler had been found perspiring and spitting blood.

Admiralty Spokesman Comments

Tokyo, June 8.

The incident which occurred at the China Printing and Finishing Company offices in Pootung, in which Mr. Tinkler, a Briton, sustained fatal injuries, "form a manifestation of the anti-Japanese atmosphere in British circles at Shanghai," said Rear-Admiral Kanazawa, spokesman of the Admiralty, at his weekly press conference today.

Replying to a foreign correspondent, he declared that "the incident itself is a small one," but in his view the British people should maintain a calm attitude "because the cumulative effects of such small incidents could lead to an important development in the situation."

Rear-Admiral Kanazawa said that he felt sorry for Mr. Tinkler, "but deplored the incomprehensibly, outrageous attitude taken by him in levelling a loaded revolver at the Commander and other high officers of the Japanese landing party and actually firing one shot at them, especially since the Japanese blue-jackets had been maintaining peace and order in the Lunghong Cotton Mill area after having reached a full understanding with the British authorities."

There is not a single Japanese bluejacket, he added, "but who regards the attitude of Mr. Tinkler as an insult to the Japanese Navy." —Reuter.

Another Incident

Workers of the old Lun Chong Cotton Mill in Pootung who recently resumed work have again been forced to quit as a result of yet another incident in the British cotton mill, this time involving only Chinese workers and some "puppet" police or soldiers in Pootung.

The incident, it was stated by Chinese evening reports, occurred in front of the mill on Wednesday morning when a party of "puppet" soldiers was alleged to have opened fire on workers who had resumed work, resulting in the wounding of a worker who may die at any moment.

At the alleged instigation of the "Workers League of the Republic of China," a new organization started by the Lun Chong strikers who have issued several anti-British manifestos, scores of these "puppet" soldiers went to the old mill and opened fire by way of intimidation, trying to force workers to stop working. In the confusion a worker was so seriously wounded that he may not live.

It was further alleged that the league was creating more incidents in order to aggravate the labour situation in Pootung, planning to hold more parades of workers.

The funeral will take place today at 2.30 p.m. at the Hungjao Road Cemetery and members of the United Services Association of which Mr. Tinkler was one of the oldest members will act as pallbearers. Members of the Association are asked to attend.

London Interested

London, June 8.

The Tinkler incident is given prominence in most newspapers today, although there is no comment.

It is regarded as a particularly bad case in official circles, but action on the matter awaits a Consular report from Shanghai.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI TIMES,

JUN 9 1939

**Ex-Servicemen Asked
To Attend Funeral**

The funeral of the late Mr. R. M. Tinkler, 45-year-old British employee of the China Printing and Finishing Company, who died as a result of wounds sustained in a scuffle with Japanese sailors in Pootung on Tuesday morning, will be held at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. to-day. Dean A. C. S. Trivett will officiate.

All British ex-Servicemen, who are able to attend, are asked to do so, the Committee of the United Services Association announced yesterday.

JUN 9 1939

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN

While for the time being certain aspects of the strike at the Lun Chong mills in Pootung cannot be dealt with as they ought, it is possible to draw attention to the strike itself and the factors behind it, for whatever may have been the reasons which led to its being called, there cannot be the slightest doubt now that this strike, and others which may be in contemplation are being fostered for what appear to be purely political ends. Without any qualification whatever it may be safely asserted that what is happening in Pootung is part and parcel of the Japanese inspired anti-British campaign which is being prosecuted with such vigour in practically all places which happen at the moment to be under Japanese control, and is one of the means by which the Japanese hope to drive British interests and traders out of China despite all the promises which have been given regarding the "scrupulous respect" which was to be paid to the rights and interests of all third party neutrals in China. The matter is one of considerable importance, not only to Britons trading and residing in China but all other foreigners as well, for they may be certain that what the Japanese are now endeavouring to do to the British they will seek to effect against those others in their turn. It is only to be expected that Britons in China would be the first attacked, for if the move were to succeed against them, the task of eradicating other foreign interests would be all the easier. The issue may for the moment be joined between the British and the Japanese, but there is every reason to believe that ultimately all foreign interests in Japanese occupied China will be similarly threatened. To make the matter quite plain the present strike in Pootung, and those which may occur in the future are not the result of the spontaneous action of the Chinese workers arising out of some fancied or real grievance, but has been carefully and sedulously fostered by Japanese agencies, as part of the general anti-British campaign, with perhaps some sordid financial end in view which it should not be difficult for the most casual reader to perceive.

With all the clamour which the Japanese make over alleged anti-Japanese activities their own conduct is open to very severe criticism. Parades of workers, such as that which occurred in Pootung on June 1 in an area completely under Japanese control, could not possibly have taken place without either the knowledge or consent of the Japanese. They could, if they had wished, have stopped it, but the fact that they allowed such a demonstration appears in a curious light when viewed in connection with other circumstances. The Japanese owned Chinese language paper, the "Sin Shun Pao," has been enthusiastically fostering the movement, as witness these following extracts from a recent number of that newspaper:—

Workers of the China Printing & Finishing Co., at Pootung who have been leading a life like cattle under the devilish hands of British imperialists, are now engaged in a brave struggle against the management.

The only weapon which the workers possess is the strike, which is sufficient to deal a death blow to the capitalists.

Brave workers of the China Printing & Finishing Co., and members of the strike committee, this is a rare opportunity for you to struggle for your rights.

Go ahead! You are fighting for your own interests and for justice! We are looking forward to your glorious success.

Sentiments of such a nature as these, reeking with the spirit of communism which Japan is supposed to be wiping out of China, reads strangely in a newspaper owned by Japanese, and suggests that "dangerous thoughts" can, and do form a portion of the weapons to which the Japanese inspirers of these disorders will willingly resort if it suits their book. It may be taken for granted that if the above extracts appeared in any other foreign owned Chinese language paper levelled against any Japanese industrial concern in Shanghai or the neighbourhood, Japanese indignation would be raised to fever pitch, though it seems to be perfectly all right so far as the Japanese are concerned if such sentiments are voiced against any of the third party neutrals trading in China. What may be perfectly good sauce for the British goose, is by no means a fit condiment for the Japanese gander, or at least that is how the situation for the moment presents itself.

But what of the innocent Chinese who are allowing themselves to be deluded by such propaganda? They do not appear to realize that, by striking in the manner they are, they are playing into the hands of that nation, which only recently detailed the millions of Chinese soldiers reported to have been killed during the last twenty-three months of hostilities. They appear to have forgotten that, only a very short while ago, death and destruction were rained upon them and their fellows in the very areas in which they are now living by these people who now seek to induce them to follow certain courses, not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the Japanese who have wrought so great an evil in this country. They are allowing themselves to be made the catspaws with which Japan is endeavouring to pull those particular chestnuts which she fancies out of the fire, and are being seduced into a line of action which betrays the best interests of their own country. Were the Japanese able to drive foreign interests out of the country, and it is not to be believed, fortunately, that they will succeed, do these misguided Chinese believe for one moment that their lot would be any better? The designs for exploitation of the Chinese which the Japanese undoubtedly have in their mind, can only succeed with the removal of competition for Chinese labour, and if that is ever removed the Chinese worker will be reduced to the position of a sweated helot, on a bare subsistence wage and without a soul to call his own. The absence of competition in the labour market must ultimately mean the reduction of wages, and descent to an even poorer standard of living than even now prevails, and it follows that the elimination of existing foreign interests must in the long run militate against the interests of the Chinese workers themselves. That is a point which should be brought home to the strikers, and all other Chinese who may be induced to follow their example. They are, whether they intend to do so or not, in fact playing the game as the Japanese want it played, and probably quite unwittingly are assisting the enemies of their country who has brought about such destruction and destitution wherever their armies have passed. What is more they are pickling a rod for their own chastisement, a thing which not even the most misguided worker wishes to do.

JUN 7 1939

Lun Chong Man Dies Of Wounds After Operation

Consulate Takes Grave
View Of Incident;
Protest Seen

BRITON SUCCUMBS
TO BAYONET CUTS

Inquest Begins; Body
Formally Identified;
Autopsy Held

British Consular officials this morning were considering the whole Tinkler affair very seriously, and it is expected that a strong protest will be made to the Japanese authorities on the grounds of their unnecessarily strong action against Mr. Tinkler, and because of their delinquency in not having allowed him to be sent to Shanghai immediately for first-class medical attention.

It appears that Mr. Tinkler, acting under great stress of mind, probably lost his temper in the mix-up at the Lun Chong Mill yesterday morning, and was finally disarmed by Japanese sailors. It has not been established whether he received his bayonet wounds before or after he was disarmed.

Released Too Late

Only released by the Japanese naval forces in Pootung when his condition became very serious last night, Mr. Richard Maurice Tinkler of the China Printing and Finishing Company's Pootung Works was operated upon at midnight in the General Hospital, but died at 5.30 a.m.

Mr. Tinkler was wounded at 8 a.m. yesterday, when Japanese sailors bayoneted him twice in the abdomen, causing serious abdominal wounds, and wounded him also in the scalp and leg, after he had allegedly brandished a pistol and fired a shot at a Japanese naval officer. This took place after strikers had demonstrated at the plant, and the Japanese landing party had come on the scene.

Incident Regretted

Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, yesterday expressed his regrets to the Japanese Consul-General that the affair should have happened. The management of Lun Chong did the same, while definitely pointing out that Mr. Tinkler was acting in the best interests of the company yesterday morning in preventing strikers from damaging the company's property.

The affair took place about 8 a.m. and Mr. Tinkler was arrested by the Japanese and held incommunicado at Pootung, where he was placed in a crude hospital. It appeared that the Japanese yesterday intended to hold Tinkler and not hand him over to the British authorities despite his extrajurisdictional status.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY
S. E. RECORD
No. 9. 8 D 6768
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Wounds Underestimated

A Japanese doctor attended him, and told inquirers that Mr. Tinkler's wounds were not serious. Last night, however, when two members of the British Consulate staff went to Pootung, the Japanese allowed him to be taken to Shanghai, lending every assistance, as they realized then that he was in a serious condition.

Dr. W. Korec, German, and Dr. Reidar Sundsbak, Norwegian, operated from midnight until 3 a.m. at the General Hospital, and realized that Mr. Tinkler had little chance, due to the delay of 15 hours. The two abdominal wounds had caused many injuries to the intestines and bowels, causing haemorrhage and great loss of blood. He died at 5.30 a.m.

Inquest Opened

The inquest was opened at the General Hospital mortuary this morning by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar of HBM Court, sitting as Coroner. Formal evidence of identification was given by Mr. R. Cowan, director of the China Printing & Finishing Company, and the inquest was adjourned until today week.

A former inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and holder of the British Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in the Great War, when he served in the Royal Fusiliers, Mr. Tinkler was a native of Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire. He had been in the employ of the China Printing and Finishing Company for some years, and was 45 years of age.

An autopsy was held following the opening of the inquest. It was carried out by Dr. I. G. Anderson, of the "M" firm of doctors.

JUN 7 1939

Japanese Give View On Tinkler

Consular Official Says Surprised Briton Not Shot

Actions of R. M. Tinkler, 45-year-old employee of the China Printing and Finishing Company at the firm's Pootung Point works on Tuesday morning, constituted "a deliberate insult" to the Japanese Navy, Mr. Zen Tsurumi, spokesman for the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, said today.

"This is not an issue involving the pointing of a gun by a Briton towards a Japanese," he said. "It involves an act of lawlessness towards officers in uniform. Hence its extreme gravity."

Mr. Tsurumi expressed surprise that Tinkler had "not been shot and killed on the spot."

Protection

The spokesman recalled that the Japanese Naval Landing Party had stationed a force at the mill on May 24 following a request by the British Consulate-General for measures to protect the property in view of the prevailing strike.

"Yesterday," he continued, "When a dispute arose between strikers and non-strikers, the Japanese Naval Landing Party did its best to suppress the disturbance."

Arrogance

"At this time, trouble arose between the British employees of the plant and the landing party. One Briton from this group, displaying an extremely arrogant attitude, went about pointing a gun to Japanese section, company and battalion commanders. He even fired a shot."

"This was a grave provocation towards the Japanese Navy. It is not difficult to imagine the indignation his actions gave rise to among the men who saw their superior officers being insulted."

"That they should have disarmed this dangerous character in self-defense and that they should have subsequently manhandled him is only natural under the circumstances, the consular spokesman declared."

Makeshift Settlement

An "indefinite and makeshift" settlement of the Anglo-Japanese incident at the China Printing and Finishing Company's Pootung Point plant in which R. M. Tinkler was alleged to have fired a pistol at a Japanese bluejacket and subsequently threatened Japanese officers with his weapon "cannot be tolerated," the *Tairiku Shimpō*, local Japanese daily, declared in an editorial today. "The firing of a gun at the Japanese military within Japanese occupied territory is a case of unprecedented gravity," the newspaper said.

"Hoodlums"

The Japanese authorities were urged by the journal to face the issue "with a firm determination, so that the indignation caused by the affair among the local Japanese residents shall not be in vain."

"The Britons who caused the present incident may be hoodlums hired by the company as strike breakers. But that is not the point. They may be uneducated hoodlums but their impertinence and violence represents the contempt and enmity of Britons as a whole towards Japan," the Tairiku Shimpō declared.

The case, the newspaper declared, "is gaining gravity as a deliberate insult and provocation of the British towards the Japanese armed forces."

Previous Assurance

"As the Japanese Naval Landing Party, in keeping with its previous assurances, moved to curb violence by the strikers, employees of the firm returned kindness with insults and threats instead of gratitude. Moreover using a firearm which should not have been there, an attempt was made by an employee to shoot a Japanese bluejacket. This was not a mistake, but an insult and a provocation. It should be treated by the Japanese authorities as a challenge," the newspaper declared.

The firm management, the Tairiku Shimpō declared, had expressed its regrets and apologies, while Sir Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General, had expressed his regrets that the incident should have occurred when a protest was lodged by Japanese Consul-General Yoshiaki Miura, on Tuesday.

"But as stated before this was not an accident or a mistake. Should this case be settled as in the past with a mere apology and assurance against a future repetition is to be feared that a grave source of danger for the future will be left," the newspaper declared.

SHANGHAI POLICE
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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUN 6 1939

**Tinkler, Lun Chong
Employee Arrested;
"Fired On" Japanese**

R. M. Tinkler, 45, an employee of the Cotton Mill of the China Printing and Finishing Company, at Pootung Point, was arrested by the Japanese Naval Landing Party this morning after allegedly firing a shot at a Japanese officer commanding a landing party in the area.

Winkler was also accused of having threatened Lieut.-Commander Munesuke Noji, commandant of the Japanese naval landing party in Pootung, with his pistol, and to have behaved in a similar manner towards another Japanese naval officer.

Investigation

Officials of Lun Chong are to investigate the affair this afternoon. At the time of going to press there is no confirmation of Mr. Tinkler having fired a shot.

Lieutenant Commander Noji is the same officer who accused a S. A. sentry of having wounded him with a bayonet recently, although it is reported that he placed his hand on the bayonet and cut it when the sentry naturally pulled away.

File S. 1/ R. 4/6

JUN 6 1939

Reading The News

By JOHN AHLERS

WITHIN a short time, the second western-owned enterprise in Pootung has become the target of a violent labor movement. First the strike in the Lun Chong factory was engineered, and then a small strike was also staged in the Mackenzie & Company godown. So-called "workers' leagues" sponsored by the made-in-Japan "Shanghai City Government" appear to be behind the trouble, and thus it is not to be wondered at that strikes were brought about only in western-owned and not in Japanese-managed firms. As far as the instigators of the movement are concerned, they obviously have in mind a new anti-western intrigue, calculated to disturb the good local understanding between the westerners and the Chinese in general.

Wage Adjustment

On the other hand, the trouble-makers might abuse real grievances of the laborers involved in these strikes. We do not know what wages are being paid in the Pootung enterprises concerned, and how these wages compare with pre-war times and the recent enormous rise in the cost of living in Shanghai. It has been said that the two Pootung firms hit by the strikes pay particularly good wages.

On the whole, however, it is obvious that in most enterprises in Shanghai the adjustment of wages and salaries to the increased cost of living, and the devaluation of Chinese currency, is lagging far behind the situation and that a large part of some extraordinarily high profits recently reported were due to insufficient or retarded wage increases. To forestall future trouble, the S.M.C. ought to investigate the matter in time and do something about it.

Japanese Employment

The local Japanese community substantially improved its employment status last month, local Nipponese papers report. Early in May, measures had been taken to reduce the influx of jobless newcomers from Japan, and a drive to provide unemployed Japanese here with jobs was carried out. As a result, local Japanese unemployment, which had been considerable in April, disappeared last month when jobs offered to Japanese became more numerous than Japanese applying for jobs, the local Japanese Residents' Corporation reports.

On June 1, 1939, Japanese civilians in Shanghai numbered 44,851 whereof 25,776 were male and 19,075 females. These figures are still at a great distance from the hypothetical figure of 300,000 for the local Nipponese community as calculated in recent made-in-Japan plans for future "Greater Shanghai."

Ningpo-Wenchow

The Chinese military authorities in Chekiang Province have again revised their list of goods allowable for shipment to Shanghai from Ningpo and Wenchow. The list in its present form includes wood, oil, cotton, tea, raw silk and a series of other products which for some time had been refused permits for shipment to Shanghai. If the Japanese bombing operations against Ningpo and Wenchow do not prove too great an obstacle, produce arrivals here from those two ports ought to increase in the near future.

JUN 2 1939

Anti-British Parade In Pootung

**Demonstrators March
Through Streets**

An anti-British parade in which more than 1,000 persons, reported to be workers of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill in Pootung, who have been on strike was held in Pootung on Wednesday morning. Anti-British slogans were shouted and the parade traversed several main streets on the peninsula where British and other foreign factories are located.

A review of the slogans as published by the "Sin Shun Pao" yesterday reveals that those in the parade were extremely anti-British. Although the report asserted that the demonstrators are workers of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill another Chinese report stated that they are loafers. Indicating official support, the parade started from the front door of the Political Administrator's Office in Pootung under the supervision of the Chinese police.

Some of the slogans published state: "We strike because it is holy and sacred and let's be united against the British": "The British have ill-treated Chinese workers and therefore they are the public enemies of the Chinese," "British capitalists are ghosts who absorb our blood and sweat," "The Workers League of the Republic of China is the headquarters of workers which gives protection to workers," "British factories are tools of economic aggression," and "Ill-treatment of Chinese workers has revealed the true complexion of British imperialists."

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JUN 2 1939

Lun Chong Mill Negotiations In Progress

Puppets Said Fanning Anti - British Feeling At Demonstrations

Negotiations between officials of the China Finishing and Printing Company and representatives of the striking workers in the firm's Pootung factories were still in progress, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

While it was too early to predict the outcome of the conference, it was authoritatively stated that both sides were anxious to bring the dispute to a satisfactory settlement in the nearest future.

Interviewed by a reporter of this journal, an employee of the British company stated that "In order to fan up anti-British feelings, the puppets are organizing all sorts of parades and demonstrations with not a few of the workers falling into the trap."

Commenting on a report in the puppet-owned Chinese language paper that two mammoth parades were held in Pootung on Wednesday, the informant stated that only a small portion of the participants could be identified as employees of the British mills.

"The parades were no manifestation for higher pay and better treatment" he asserted. "they were purely anti-British demonstrations."

Porters bearing anti-British slogans were said to have been seen everywhere in the Japanese-occupied areas around the Settlement and Concession, while puppet orators appeared before large gatherings charging his audiences to "breakdown British imperialism."

According to a report in a pro-Japanese Chinese language paper, the "workers" adopted ten resolutions, each of which was anti-British in nature.

The first of the resolution is typical. It stated that "because the British mistreated our fellow workers, they are the common enemy of the Chinese people."

JUN 1 1939

Strike at Lun Chong Mill Continues

Pickets Act to Prevent Men Returning to Work

The strike at the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, Pootung, in which pickets organized by strikers alleged to have been politically inspired prevented workers from going to work on Monday, may be settled through diplomatic channels the management having made a report to the British Consulate-General, according to a Chinese report. Workers are stated to be willing to resume work.

It will be recalled that when the workers tried to return to work on Monday they were stopped from doing so by pickets appointed by the Lun Chong Workers League who travelled in sampans. As a result of their interference, only a few hundred workers could enter the mill but since the mill employs more than 2,000 workers it was forced to suspend operations pending the final settlement of the trouble.

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MAY 20 1939

Lun Chong Strikers Return to Work

A certain number of Chinese employees, who have been on strike since Saturday May 20 at the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong Mill at Pootung Point, returned to work yesterday, the "North-China Daily News" was informed. The mill, however, was still guarded by the Japanese soldiers who relieved the Seaforth Highlanders, it was stated.

The Company's print works at Pai Lien King Creek were still closed, it was stated, but negotiations were continuing between the owners and strikers and an early settlement of the dispute seemed likely. This mill was also guarded by a Japanese detachment.

File R 30/1
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MAY 20 1939

Lun Chong Mill Operations Re-started Yesterday

Large Number Of The 2,000 Employees Report Back
At Work After Advertisements In Chinese
Newspapers; Agitators Stand Dismissed

A large number of the 2,000 Chinese employees of the Lun Chong Cotton Mill, at Pootung, reported for work yesterday morning. It was authoritatively learnt yesterday. The whole of the 2,000 employees working in the two factories, the manufacturing and the cotton finishing, did not report, however, but it is believed that the remainder will be at their places of work very soon. The employees of the mill have been on strike since May 20.

The agitators in the strike, who are said to number about 20, will definitely not be re-employed by the company, under any circumstances, it was stated. Some of those accused of agitation have been employed by this firm since it opened the plants here in 1934, and were once good workmen but they will be struck off the payrolls of the company.

Newspaper Advertisements

The Lun Chong Mill is owned and operated by the China Printing and Finishing Co., Ltd. The firm placed advertisements in the Chinese newspapers last Friday, stating that the mill would commence operations again and that old employees could report back to work if they desired. Yesterday, a large number were back on the job and the mills commenced functioning once more.

A total of some 60 foreigners are engaged at the mills. Most of these are British textile experts and technicians from the Lancashire textile establishments in England. A few Russians are also employed as supervisors and machinists.

British naval and military protection, accorded the plant when agitation was rife, was withdrawn on May 23 following an assurance on the part of the Japanese authorities that they would hold themselves responsible for the protection of the mill in the occupied territory. Japanese marines have been stationed at the premises since May 23.

Many Live In Settlement

Many of the Lun Chong mill em-

ployees reside in the Settlement and Concession, while, of course, a number reside in Pootung and Hongkew. Those living on this side of the creek are transported to the mill every morning on two large sampans, privately operated by the company, from the Garden Bridge.

Nothing could be learnt as to what has been set down officially as the root cause of the strike which actually started when the leading agitator, a workman in the electricians shop was discharged following direct disobedience of orders and insubordination to his superior.

Some demands have been presented by the strikers, but none have been accepted so far as could be learnt. The few demands presented were stated to have been absolutely ridiculous.

The company has assured the employees, however, that it will show a fair and reasonable attitude in dealing with them.

Protest By Mayor

In relation to the dispatch of British troops following the strike at the Lun Chong Pootung Point plant, Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, yesterday sent a strongly-worded official Note to Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General.

Mr. Fu demanded that the British authorities guarantee that the British forces would respect the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Special Municipality and the maintenance of peace and order, and would not hereafter take such action again.

Mr. Fu emphasized that if a similar incident took place in the future the responsibility for ensuing events should be borne by the British Garrison. Mr. Fu regarded the dispatch of British troops without previous notice having been given to the Shanghai Special Municipality authorities, as an indication of disregard for their jurisdiction.

The British troops were withdrawn immediately after a protest was filed by the Japanese authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 6767
Special Branch, S.5 Station 32
Date May 20, 1939

REPORT

Subject. Labour Dispute in the China Printing & Finishing Works - Pootung.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown

At 9.55 p.m. May 20, the following message was received through C.C.R.:-

From C.P. to Special Branch:

The British Consul-General telephoned and informed Municipal Police that there is trouble in the China Printing & Finishing Works, Pootung. This appears to be a labour dispute. Japanese has been requested to use Pootung Police. In the meantime British Naval Guard has been landed on Pootung side at the Works. Watch the developments if any information of importance is obtained on this side of the river inform British Consul-General.

The D.C. (Special Branch) was informed. C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang stated that no information on the dispute was available and that none could be obtained until it was possible for an agent to proceed to Pootung. Mr. Brown of the company was communicated with and informed that the Special Branch would render assistance if necessary on this side of the river. Later Mr. Brown passed on the information that the trouble arose when the workers who for some time had been involved with the management over a labour dispute refused to leave the factory at 5 p.m., the usual time and adopted a threatening attitude. H.B.M. Consulate was informed and British naval details landed in the company's compound. At 7 p.m. the workers left the factory following an agreement that a number of them